The Sydney Morning Herald.

"IN MODERATION PLACING ALL MY GLORY, WHILE TORIES CALL ME WHIG—AND WHIGS A TORY."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.
...y, Fifteen Shillings per Quarter. Single Numbers, Sixpence. Country, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence per Quarter. Ten per cent. discount for payment in advance, and ten per cent. added if accounts are allowed to run over six months.

VOL. XVIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1844. No. 2379.

CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.
For one inch and under, Three Shillings, and One Shilling for every additional inch, for each insertion.

...only persons authorised to receive Moneys and Communications on account of the "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" (except at the Office of Publication, Lower George-street, Sydney) are MR. JOHN HARRIS, and MR. WM. BALL, Collectors, Sydney; MR. JOSEPH HUNT, Balmain; MR. T. M. SLOMAN, Bathurst; MR. LABAN WHITE, Windsor; MR. HUGH TAYLOR, Parramatta; MR. A. W. LARYMORE, Maitland and Wollombi; MR. JOHN BROWN, Campbelltown; MR. JOHN COLEMAN, Penrith; MR. THOMAS W. PALMER, Deputy Postmaster, Wollongong; MR. ROBERT CRAIG, Cabinetmaker, Goulburn; MR. JOHN M'KINLAY, Postmaster, Cassilis and Merton; MR. JOHN GRAY, Queanbeyan; MR. THOMAS HOPE, Deputy Postmaster, Singleton and Jerry's Plains; MR. WILLIAM PRITCHARD, Deputy Postmaster, Liverpool; , Berrima; MR. ROBERT DAVISON, for the District of Yass; MR. THOMAS DOWSE, Moreton Bay; MR. JOHN HOULDING, Postmaster, Raymond Terrace; MR. PIERCE HEGARTY, Muscle-brook; MR. HORATIO TOZER Port Macquarie; MR. HENRY ALDERSON, Clarence River; MR. JOSEPH LLOYD, Port Phillip; CAPTAIN THOM, Launceston and Van Diemen's Land; MR. WILLIAM BARNERD RHODES, Wellington, for Port Nicholson and Cook's Straits, New Zealand, who are provided with Printed Receipts, with the written signatures of "KEMP AND FAIRFAX," who hereby give Notice that no other will be acknowledged for debts accruing from January 1, 1841.

The "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is Published every Morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods ONLY can Subscribers decline by giving Notice and paying the amount due to the end of the Current Quarter. ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No Advertisements can be withdrawn after Eleven o'clock, a. m., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be post-paid or they will not be taken in

PARRAMATTA STEAMER

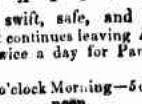
"*N A T I V E.*"

THIS swift, safe, and comfortable Packet continues leaving *KELLICK'S WHARF* twice a day for Parramatta, &c., viz.:—

Half-past 9 o'clock Morning—5 o'clock Afternoon,

Being the only boat that never subjects her passengers to the landing at Redbank.

The Steerage passage only *Nine-pence!*—other rates equally low. 7923



PARRAMATTA STEAMERS, COMMERCIAL WHARF.

ON and after *Monday, 30th December, the hours of starting will be as follows:—*

From Sydney	From Parramatta
9 A.M.	7 A.M.
12 NOON	8 A.M.
4 P.M.	12 NOON
5 P.M.	3 P.M.

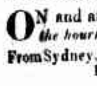
Fares reasonable.—FRUIT and other Freight at low rates; WOOL *One Shilling a Bale*; and the usual facilities for storeage and delivery, free of charge.

Apply—at Parramatta to Capts. Morris or Shorter,—at Sydney to

JAS. PATERSON, Manager.

662

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.



THE STEAM PACKET *MAITLAND*, W. Parsons, Master, will leave the Commercial Wharf for Port Macquarie, on MONDAY EVENING, the 30th instant, at six o'clock.

Commercial Wharf, December 28. 8718

STEAMER "CORSAIR."

THE fine and powerful Steamer *CORSAIR* is open for engagement, on reasonable terms, in towing vessels in and out the harbour, pleasure excursions, &c, during the limited time she will remain here. For particulars apply to

HENRY MOORE.

Fort-street, November 29.

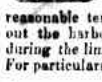
FOR MELBOURNE, PORT PHILLIP.

THE well known packet-brig *CHRISTINA*, Saunders, master, will positively sail for the above port, on Tuesday, the 31st December, 1844. For freight or passage apply to the Master, on board, or to

A. B. SMITH AND CO., Sussex-street.

December 23. 8603

ONLY VESSEL FOR ADELAIDE.

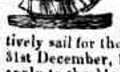


THE fine packet-brig *EMMA*, H. T. Fox, will sail on Tuesday next, the 31st instant. For freight or passage apply on board, at the ... Wharf, or to

... SHEPPARD AND ALGER.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

... IN THE FIRST WEEK IN JANUARY.



... A1 British-built ship *DUBLIN*, 429 tons, Captain Jones, has excellent accommodation for passengers, and will meet with quick despatch. For light freight and passengers only apply to Captain Jones, on board; or to

CAMPBELL AND CO.

Campbell's Wharf, November 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL

THE fine A1 British-built SHIP *GARLAND GROVE*, Captain Robson, to sail on the 10th January; has superior accommodations for passengers.

For freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at Buchanan and Co.'s Wharf, Darling Harbour; to

THACKER, MASON, AND CO., Fort-street; or to
BUCHANAN AND CO., Lyons-buildings, George-street.

6420

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1845, WILL BE PUBLISHED

THE "SOUTHERN QUEEN," A Weekly Newspaper for the City and the Bush, and the Chronicle of the National Church: the object of which is to express the feelings of that portion of the community which, whilst it will uphold every Constitutional privilege of a Free People in the true spirit of British liberty, has been also taught, and is disposed to render, "honour to whom honour is due;" which, where differences in opinion arise, sets a due value upon open and manly controversy, despising, politically, a factious or an insidious opposition, scarcely less than it detests the perversion of the Public Press to the viler practices of detraction and slander; and which, having been "brought up under the hallowed shade of the Church of England," so far from casting unmerited reproaches upon our Diocesan and his Clergy, demands, at the present crisis, a Paper competent to the fearless vindication of her Ecclesiastical Polity.

The Paper will consist of 16 pages royal quarto, and will be diversified by contributions to its Literary departments, blending amusement with sound instruction; in the preparation of which no pains will be spared to fit them for the Drawing-Room as well as for the unrestricted perusal of the Family Circle.

Subscribers' Names will be received at the City Printing Office, No. 16, Hunter-street.
26th December, 1844. 8680

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 23rd December, 1844.

UNTIL further notice, Tenders for Bills, to be drawn by the undersigned on Her Majesty's Treasury, at thirty days' sight, will be received at this Office every Thursday, at noon, the most favourable of which, if approved of, will be accepted.

No Tenders will be received unless sealed, and *in duplicate*, marked "*Tenders for Bills.*"

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

8557

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
BOOK AND JOB PRINTING, PERFORMED with accuracy and despatch, at low prices, by
KEMP AND FAIRFAX.

ADVANCE AUSTRALIA!

SIR JOSEPH BANKS' HOTEL, BOTANY BAY.

THOMAS KELLETT returns his sincere thanks to his numerous friends and the public, for their very liberal support since he has opened the above Hotel, and invites those who have not visited this delightful bay to do so, as he is confident from the accommodations of his house, combined with moderate charges, that he will give satisfaction to those who patronize him. The Hotel is little better than five miles from the Police Office, Sydney, by the road leading off Parramatta-street, passing through Chippendale, and the Waterloo Mills, whence finger posts at equal distance show the roads, as the road is good it will be a delightful drive. There is a road through Newtown, past Mr. Lord's Flour Mills, and so on to La Perouse's monument, and gentlemen on horseback can come several other ways. It is considered one of the healthiest spots in the colony for invalids, and sea bathing is at the very door of the house. For young married couples to spend the honey-moon, the greatest attention will be paid to their comfort, and they will be accommodated on the most reasonable terms. Dinners or lunches provided at the shortest notice.

N. B. A bullock to be roasted on New Year's Day. 7670

SELLING OFF.

TO SETTLERS AND OTHERS.

THE following is a LIST of PRICES at

ISAAC SIMMONS'S,

City Mart, 474, George-street.

	£	s.	d.
350 chests of congou tea, 84lbs. each, (only 8½d. per lb.) ...	3	0	0
303 chests of ration tea, at per chest	2	0	0
300 do of best hysonskin do. do.	3	17	6
300 half do. do. do. do.	2	0	0
200 boxes fine black tea for family use, at per box.........	0	15	0
150 chests souchong tea 72lbs. each, at per chest...........	3	15	0
100 do. young hyson do. at per chest.................	2	5	0
500 bags best sugar, for family use, at per ton.............	24	0	0
or £25 by the bag, ...			
Fine white Siam sugar, at per ton	30	0	0
or £31 10s. by the bag ...			
The best American tobacco at per lb....................	0	2	10
Prime colonial tobacco do. do.	0	0	10

With soap, salts, pickles, mustard, rice, coffee, wine, ale, porter, brandy, and many other articles equally low. 8520

TO THE FRIENDS OF RATIONAL EDUCATION.

ON THE FIRST MONDAY OF JANUARY NEXT, the undersigned will be ready to receive at his Family Residence, which is beautifully situate on the banks of the River William, twelve young gentlemen, as pupils.

The object of the undersigned will be to train the youths committed to his care on a plan which shall embrace, as far as circumstances will allow, the chief excellencies of Fellenberg's mode of management at Hofwyl. They will have gardens and ground placed under their individual and collective care, for cultivation and experiments in agriculture and gardening; and will be led to employ those hours which may not be devoted to school-room studies in garden culture and farm management, such as may give them some knowledge and foretaste of the useful and profitable pursuits of after life. Besides the ordinary routine of classical, literary, and mathematical studies, a series of experiments will be instituted from time to time, for the sake of enabling the more advanced and intelligent pupils to test the views and investigations of JUSTUS LIEBIG, which are now attracting, throughout the world, the attention of all enlightened agriculturists.

The undersigned has recently received from Great Britain an extensive School Apparatus—Chambers' School Atlas—Globes—Chemical Chest—and other appliances fitted for the efficient conduct of an Educational Establishment: among these are the latest editions of Lyall's and Trimmer's Works on Geology, and Allen's edition of Phillips's Mineralogy,—with complete cabinets of Geological and Mineralogical Specimens, illustrative of the whole range of such studies. The pupils will thus have the opportunity of comparing specimens of fossils, rocks, and minerals, from all other parts of the world, with those gathered in the mountains in the immediate neighbourhood of their studies.

The undersigned possesses, besides, a Library of upwards of 1000 volumes, embracing the late publications of the Central Society of Education, complete sets of Chambers' Educational Course, of their Edinburgh Journal, Information for the People, and their People's Editions of important Standard Works,—with a wide range of approved authors on scientific, literary, and philosophical subjects:—so that varied information, of an interesting and eminently useful character, will be constantly at the command of the pupils.

In the domestic arrangements of the undersigned, especial watchfulness is exercised over the growth and culture of those moral feelings and social affections which may be considered as constituting THE RELIGION OF THE HEART AND LIFE. To induce and enable the pupil to become an amiable and benevolent, as well as an able, intelligent, and honorable member of society, forms the constant aim of the undersigned at every step of his educational progress;—believing that, if those under his charge be thus led to practise conscientiously the daily duties of time, they will never be found wanting in reverence for all that is high and holy appertaining to the concernments of eternity. Moreover, every facility will be afforded to the pupils of reaping the benefit of the weekly or—when possible—more frequent ministrations of the various Clergymen who may conscientiously ply their labours in the immediate vicinity of Porphyry Point Lyceum.

TERMS:—

For Colonial Pupils above 12 years of age, £12 per Quarter.
For Colonial Pupils under 12 years of age, £10 per Quarter.

This charge includes all expenses of board and education,—excepting that of bed, bedding, end towels,—to be furnished by the pupil for his own use, and of such books and stationery as may be actually used by each pupil, an expense which will be studiously rendered the least possible in each individual case.

For pupils from the adjacent Colonies, or from India, any additional care or outlay involved in the peculiarities of the case will be matter of specific arrangement.

For further particulars, the undersigned begs to refer all applicants to Mr. Surgeon a'Beckett, Castlereagh-street, and Mr. Michie, Barrister-at-Law, Elizabeth-street, Sydney.

HENRY CARMICHAEL, M.A.

Lyceum, Porphyry-Point, William River. 8555

FORT ACADEMY.—CHURCH HILL

MR. GEORGE TAYLOR begs respectfully to inform his friends and the public, that the duties of his Establishment will be resumed on Wednesday, 1st January 1845.

Vacancies for two boarders.

For terms, and other particulars, apply to Mr. Taylor, at the Academy. 8476

ESTABLISHMENT FOR YOUNG LADIES

158, ELIZABETH-STREET, HYDE PARK.

MRS. ROBERTS begs to remind the parents of her pupils, and the public, that the duties of her establishment will be resumed on the 1st day of January next.

December 24. 8578

THE MISSES THOMPSON, having removed their Establishment from the Grange, Newtown, to Macquarie street, beg to inform their Friends that they will have vacancies for a few Pupils after the present vacation, which will terminate on the 13th of January. Terms may be obtained by application at No. 52, Macquarie-street, opposite the Domain Gate. 8194

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

CHARLES WRIGHT begs to inform his numerous friends, and the public in general, that he has removed from the Victoria Hotel Pitt-street, to the WILLIAM THE FOURTH, immediately opposite, where he hopes that he will not be left to "*solitude*" by those old friends who have so frequently promised, but more frequently *fulfilled*, by giving a "*spiritual body*" to those promises, and at the same time expressing such warm wishes towards himself and family.

"The best of every thing and at the lowest possible price, with strict attention," will be, as it always has been, his motto. Come and try.

William IV., Pitt-street,
December 18. 8209

SURGEON-DENTIST.

MR. BELISARIO, Spring-street, can be consulted daily on all diseases of the Teeth, Gums, &c.

Every description of Artificial Teeth prepared on the most approved principle. Terms moderate. 6982

GEORGE-STREET NORTH,

OPPOSITE BRIDGE-STREET.

LOSS OF TEETH.

MR. J. EMANUEL, Surgeon-Dentist, Member of the College of Surgeons of Leyden and Utrecht, continues to SUPPLY THE LOSS OF TEETH, from one to a complete SET, upon his BEAUTIFUL SYSTEM OF SELF-ADHESION, which has procured him such universal approbation in some hundreds of cases, and recommended by numerous physicians and surgeons of New South Wales, as being the most ingenious method of supplying artificial teeth hitherto invented. They are so contrived as to adapt themselves over the most tender gums or remaining stumps, without causing the least pain, rendering the operation of extraction quite unnecessary. They are so fixed as to FASTEN ANY LOOSE TEETH, by forming a new gum where the gums have SHRUNK from the use of calomel or other causes, without the aid of any WIRES OR SPRINGS; and above all, are firmer in the mouth, and fixed with that attention to nature as to astonish the most SCEPTICAL. Mr. E. also begs to invite those not liking to undergo any painful operation, as practised by most members of the profession, to inspect his painless but EFFECTIVE SYSTEM. Specimens, from one to a complete SET, may be seen at his residence daily. AND IN ORDER THAT HIS SYSTEM MAY BE WITHIN THE REACH OF THE MOST ECONOMICAL, he will continue the same MODERATE CHARGES. THOSE INTERESTED IN THE SUBJECT WILL FIND THIS STATEMENT OF THEIR SUPERIORITY OVER ALL OTHERS TO BE ENTIRELY AND SCRUPULOUSLY CORRECT, Mr. E. wearing himself artificial teeth made on this principle.

Mr. Emanuel's Cement for stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity: it is far superior to anything ever before used, as it is placed in the tooth in a soft state, without any pressure or pain, and in a short time becomes as hard as the enamel, and will remain firm in the tooth for years, rendering extraction unnecessary. It arrests all further decay, and renders them again useful in mastication. The tooth warranted never to change colour. Mr. E. can confidently assert that this is one of the most valuable inventions ever introduced, and he will readily undertake any case wherein others have failed.

Parents should be extremely cautious with their children in second dentition; Mr. E. having seen several cases wherein the permanent teeth have been extracted for the milk teeth, thereby causing malformation of children's mouths.

Artificial palates on a new principle, recommended by the Faculty for its restoring perfect articulation, without any pressure on the alveolar plates. Teeth cleansed of the scorbutic tartar.

Teeth extracted, 2s. 6d. each. Instantaneous relief for the toothache, sold in bottles from 2s. 6d. to 5s. and upwards. This tincture is invaluable to captains of whalers and gentlemen settlers. Ladies and gentlemen attended at their private residences. At home from Nine, A.M., till Six, P.M.

Observe—two doors from S. Lyons's Auction Mart. 8503

HOW TO DEPEND ON TIME!!!

LET E. D. COHEN repair your watches, and you will not be deceived with regard to the precise time, as all the watches repaired by him are sure to give satisfaction. At the City Hall of Arts, watches, clocks, and musical boxes of every description are repaired in a workmanlike style, and at just charges, E. D. C being the only shopkeeper in Sydney who is also a general workman; and having had twenty six years practical experience in all the branches of his business, he undertakes to make clocks and watches of the most complicated construction perform correctly, or to make no charge.

☞ The celebrated Astronomical Clock (the City Guide) is going to mean time. Any person may have his watch regulated free of charge.

HOW TO SEE YOUR WAY CLEAR.

USE E. D. COHEN'S SPECTACLES.

His Establishment is the only Optical and Spectacle Manufactory in the colony; any sight can be suited at the City Hall of Arts. The great risk in buying Spectacles from those persons who know little or nothing of the nature of Optics, is only found out when the sight is injured, and the proper way to preserve this, the most valuable faculty of the human frame, is to deal with men who understand their art, and are really workmen.

BRAZILIAN PEBBLES FROM NO. 1 TO 15.

☞ To prevent any mistake in the Address E. D. COHEN'S is only three doors above the Royal Hotel. The City Hall of Arts is known by the two Mechanical Clocks and large Looking Glass at the end of the shop, 392, George-street. 8456

CHARLOTTE-PLACE WINE AND SPIRIT STORES.

JOHN OWEN GLANHAM respectfully informs both his town and country friends, also the public in general, that he has taken those centrical stores, lately occupied by Mr. S. Elliott, and formerly by Messrs' Lyall, Scott, and Co., in Charlotte-place, which he has opened with a select stock of the finest Wines, best branded Spirits, Ales, Porters, &c., &c., in the market, which he is determined to sell at such prices as after the first trial will lead to a constant demand for the same.

Charlotte-place, Sydney, December 17. 8337

FOREIGN WAREHOUSE,

287, PITT-STREET,

NEXT DOOR TO THE THEATRE.

MR. AUGUSTUS DREUTLER has the honour to acquaint his friends and the public of having removed the Establishment of the undersigned, from 19, Hunter-street, to the above-named place, and avails himself of this opportunity to offer his grateful acknowledgments for the liberal patronage bestowed on him, and solicits a continuance thereof.

STOCK ON HAND

Ex *Parrock Hall, Lanchester, St. George, Ceylon, George Town, Enmore, Hindoo, Mary Sharp,* and other lately arrived vessels:—

FRENCH GOODS.

Plain black satin
Black and coloured Gros de Naples
" Serges
" Levantine
Rose d'Hiver
Mousseline de laine
Bolzarinos dresses
Waistcoat patterns
White blondes
Plain and fancy sarsnet ribbons
Collars and lace

BRUSSELS LACE DRESSES, in the latest Paris fashion

GLOVES

Shawls, scarfs, fichus, caps, and veils
Gentlemen's black and coloured scarfs, and neckerchiefs

Champagne, Richardet's and Moett's
Claret, St. Julien, Pontet, Léoville, and Latour, first quality
Anisette de Bordeaux

SWISS GOODS.

Ginghams
" Mousseline
Cotteline
Printed cambrics
" Jaconets
" Mousseline
" Plain and twilled Turkish red
White and coloured sateens
" " drills

Asturias

Watches

Swiss wine
Absinthe
Parfait Amour

SWISS CHEESE DE GRUYERE, imported for the first time in this colony. N.B. Sold in pieces of about 60lbs. only.

GERMAN GOODS.

Silk velvets
Black satin
Silk handkerchiefs
Ladies' and children's cotton, thread, and half silk gloves
Ladies' and children's night caps
Children's dresses
Table coverings and towelings
Tapes and braces, stay laces, &c.

Curaçao d'Hollande
EAU DE COLOGNE, from the old and celebrated house of F. Maria Farina, of whom we get the only supplies in the colony.
Four cases per *Ceylon* were slightly damaged by sea water, which soiled the boxes and paper, without injuring the quality; the very reduced prices we are enabled to offer it, affords a good opportunity to families to get supplied with a useful and good article at moderate terms.
A few cases superior Hock and Moselle

ENGLISH GOODS as cheap as at any other house in Sydney.

Ten trunks of ladies' and children's assorted BOOTS AND SHOES
Calicoes, longcloths, and sheeting
Roll jaconets
Jaconet muslin
Book "
Brown holland
Quilling and blonds
White and green mosquito guaze
Edgings and lace
100, 200, and 300 yards reel cotton
Needles and pins
Hooks and eyes
Threads, darning cotton, cotton cords, bobbins, &c.

Perfumes, Windsor Soap, Hair and Cloth Brushes, &c.
WHALEBONE cut to any dimensions.
IMPORTANT TO SHOPKEEPERS AND MILLINERS.

Ex *Sarah Scott.*

JUST OPENED.

One case white satin ribbons
One " fancy " "
One " gauze " "
One " assorted socks
One " " stockings
One " kid and lace gloves, and mitts
Which will be offered at unprecedented low prices.

TERMS—CASH.

A liberal allowance to the Trade.

STORES UP-STAIRS.
Private Entrance in the yard of the Victoria Theatre.

DREUTLER AND WAGNER.

FOREIGN WINES.

THE undersigned have on Sale, at their Wine Stores, viz.:—

Clarets of qualities.. Barton and Guestier
Ditto of ditto ..... French, Barton, and Co.
Champagne........ Ruinart Père et Fils
Rhenish Wines..... Deinhard and Jordan

ALSO:
Port of first quality
Sherry ditto ditto
AND
Cognac in casks and cases

JOUBERT AND MURPHY
7467 George-street North.

ONLY FOUR DAYS LONGER PREVIOUS TO THE

GREAT UNRESERVED SALE BY AUCTION.

£18,000 STOCK OF DRAPERY GOODS,

To take place in the Stores at the rear of the BEE HIVE, No. 270 and 272, Pitt-street, On WEDNESDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1845.

CHRISTOPHER NEWTON wishes to remind his friends that a very short time now remains for them to complete their purchases upon the present advantageous terms.

From the recent prices obtained for drapery goods, when submitted to public competition, this stock may be expected to realise much higher prices than it is now selling for privately.

Drapers, Settlers, and Country Storekeepers would avail themselves of this excellent opportunity to replenish their own stocks.

Sydney, December 20. 8450

LIST OF PRICES.

FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF SETTLERS AND THE PUBLIC

(THE FEW ARTICLES PARTICULARISED BEING A SAMPLE FOR ALL THE REST.)

DRAPERY.

Super calicos, 3d. to 4½d. per yard
Soft finished longcloths, 5d. to 6½d. per yard
Extra stout white Wigan sheetings, from 4½d. to 6d. per yard
8-4 grey sheeting, 10d. per yard
Stout cotton bed-tick, 6d. per yard
Navy blue prints, 10s. 6d. per piece
Fancy print dresses, fast colours, at 3s. 6d. per dress
Superior printed cambric ditto, at 5s. to 6s. 6d. per dress
Mousseline de laine dresses, from 4s. 6d. per dress
Prinsed muslin and white checked dresses, from 4s. 6d.
4-4 fancy checks for children's dresses, 1s. per yard
Welch and Lancashire flannels, from 1s. per yard
Men's stout cotton half hose, from 5s. per doz.
Women's white cotton hose, from 5s. 6d. per dozen
Women's white jean stays, from 3s. 6d. per pair
Women's coloured jean stays, from 2s. to 3s. 6d. per pair

SLOPS.

Drab moleskin trousers, from 5s. 6d. per pair
Drab moleskin jackets, from 6s. 6d. to 7s. 6d.
Stout sleeved vests, from 6s. each
Flushing trousers, 5s. per pair
Duck frocks and trousers, equally low
Striped shirts, from 18s. per dozen
Regatta shirts, from 21s. to 28s. per dozen
Blankets, rugs, canvas, &c.

CLOTHING.

Gentlemen's white longcloth shirts, linen fronts and wrists, from 3s. 6d. each
A large lot of English-made tweed coats, at 10s. each
Black beaver hats, from 7s. 6d. each
Gentlemen's Colonial tweed suits, or a suit of any description of clothing, can be selected from the largest and best assortment of materials in the colony, and made to measure in ten hours.

A complete assortment of gentlemen's riding belts, indiarubber and buckskin braces, gloves, &c., &c., &c., is constantly on hand at

PITE AND PRESTON'S
8510 Emporium, 263, Pitt-street.

LONDON AND COLONIAL HAT WAREHOUSE,

JUST RECEIVED, a very large supply of superior London waterproof Hats of every description, which being imported for Cash, will be sold at a lower price than at any other house.

Real superfine fashionable waterproof black hats, of the last fashion
Superfine drab beavers, with broad and narrow brims, high and low crowns, of all sizes and shapes, at 25s. each
Middling quality, fashionable shapes, the same as are commonly sold for best hats, at 15s. each
Plain waterproof hats, warranted to wear well, from 8s. to 10s.
Boys' and youth's black and drab hats of all sizes
Superfine blue cloth caps, fashionable shapes and English make, 7s. 6d each
Ladies' riding hats, of the last fashion and very light
Lambs' wool warranted waterproof hats, made from colonial wool, with low and high crowns, broad and narrow brims, 10s. each

Country Stores supplied at the shortest notice, and no charge for packages.

Persons sending from the country will meet satisfactory attention, by sending their orders to

REUBEN UTHER,
7814 274, Pitt-street.

CHRISTMAS FRUIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAS FOR SALE—

Currants, in caroteels and barrels, of very fine quality, shipped from London at a recent date.

HENRY MOORE.

Fort-street, November 29. 7351

DAVIES'S BOOTS AND SHOES.

FOR SALE by the undersigned, ex *Hamlet* and other recent arrivals, a large assortment of Davies's Boots and Shoes.

8446 LAMB AND PARBURY.

BARK HUTS BOILING ESTABLISHMENT,

LIVERPOOL ROAD.

THE undersigned, having completed some extensive additions and improvements in the above establishment, is now ready to receive sheep and cattle as heretofore.

Apply on the premises; or at 1, Colonnade, Bridge-street.

JOHN HAMILTON.

N.B.—A fair price given for fat stock. 7039

SCABBED SHEEP.

THE undersigned has on sale a quantity of inferior Tobacco, in kegs of about 100 lbs.; also Tobacco Stems in bales, for making tobacco. Also—

Corrosive sublimate in 14lb. jars
Sal Ammoniac in any quantities
Arsenic in 10 lb tins
Spirits of Tar, &c.

Purchasers can be accommodated with a recipe for the cure of scabbed sheep that has never been known to fail, with instructions.

N.B. After the wool is shorn off is the best time to dress them, and it takes less liquor.

Country orders, with remittances, punctually attended to

HENRY FERRIS,
York-street, near Barrack Gate.

December 20. 8458

WOOL AND TALLOW.

WOOL AND TALLOW purchased, or a liberal cash advance given thereon upon the day of delivery into store, for consignment to Liverpool or London, by

BUCHANAN AND CO.

OFFICE.—Lyons buildings, George-street.
STORES.—Darling Harbour Wharf, late Gosling, Brown, and Co.'s. 3718

CONVEYANCE OF WOOL FROM MANEROO.

ONE Shilling and Sixpence per cwt. will be the freight from Boyd Town to Sydney this season. 3382

THE undersigned are purchasers of WOOL and TALLOW, or will make advances on consignments to their friends in London, Messrs. Parbury, Thacker, and Co.

6148 LAMB AND PARBURY.

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, or advance on WOOL, OIL, TALLOW, or other colonial produce, consigned for sale to their correspondents in London, Messrs. Maguiac, Jardine, and Co.

THACKER, MASON, AND CO.,
6298 Fort-street.

THE undersigned will purchase or make Cash advances on Colonial Produce, consigned to their friends, Messrs. D. Dunbar and Sons, of London.

SMITH AND CAMPBELL,
5758 Campbell's Wharf.

THE undersigned will purchase or make advances on shipments of WOOL OIL, or TALLOW, either to London or Liverpool.

GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER.

Sydney, December 19. 8299

TO OIL AND COLOUR MEN.

THE Stock-in-trade, Shop Fittings, and Good-will of an Oil and Colour Shop, in one of the best situations in Sydney, to be disposed of by private contract. Apply to E. Marjoribanks, at the Albion Wharf, foot of Market-street. 8590

I, RICHARD WARD, do hereby give notice and intimate to the public, that I will sell a BLACK HORSE, branded HD on the near shoulder and G under the mane, to defray expenses, unless released within twenty one days from this date.

White Hart Inn, Muswellbrook,
December 15. 8269

WANTED, by the undersigned, ten or twenty thousand Sheep, on halves of increase and wool, either with or without stations. Apply (if by letter, post paid,) at Wollombi; or at Petty's Hotel, Sydney.

RICHARD A. WISEMAN.

Wollombi, August 1. 1539

WANTED, for the country, a Governess competent to teach French, music, and the rudiments of English education. Application to be made to Mrs. Deas Thomson, Barham, between the hours of ten and twelve in the morning. 8488

WANTED, a Sheep Overseer, qualified to manage 20,000 sheep. Apply to Mr. Icely, at the Club, between the hours of ten and eleven in the morning. 8489

WANED, a steady industrious middle aged woman as Cook; none need apply who cannot produce good testimonials from their last place. Apply to M. S., *Herald* Office. 8550

HOUSE TO LET,

IN LYONS-TERRACE, HYDE-PARK.

THE family residence at present in the occupation of W. H. Hart, Esq., possession of which will be given on the 1st January next. Application to be made to Mr. S. Lyons, George-street and Charlotte-place. 7247

PYRMONT.

TO LET, two verandah cottages, consisting of six rooms each, with detached stone kitchens and out-offices; rent moderate. Apply to Mr. Cameron, Pyrmont Hotel, (who will show the premises); or to

ROBERT SPARROW,
7734 400, Pitt-street.

TO BE LET,

THAT large and commodious House, opposite the Queen's Wharf, formerly known as the "Rum Puncheon Hotel." Apply at the office of

R. A. A. MOREHEAD, Esq.,
8033 O'Connell-street.

HOARE TOWN FARM.

TO BE LET BY TENDER, Douglas's "Hoare Town Farm," Cowpastures. Possession to be given on 15th January next. Applications (post paid) will be received until the 10th January.

COOPER AND HOLT.

Waterloo Warehouse. 8417

TO LEASE, MARY VALE. This property is within a short walk of Liverpool, contains near 200 acres of cleared land, a good family cottage and outbuildings, and has an unfailing supply of water. For particulars apply to Richard Sadlier, Esq., Liverpool—(if by letter, post-paid). 4976

FOR SALE, OR TO BE LET,

THAT excellent MANSION, situate at the south end of Hyde Park, lately occupied by Mr. De Mestre. This house is admirably adapted either for a private residence, a lodging-house, or a first-rate family hotel, being fitted up with every requisite, in a highly finished style, and having a terrace in front, and a verandah above, overlooking the Park. The dwelling-house contains, on the ground floor, entrance hall, on the right of which is a spacious dining room, fitted with handsome marble chimney piece, and in the rear is a butler's pantry; on the left of the hall is a front parlour, with side recesses, marble chimney piece, and polished cedar folding doors entering into a breakfast room, with side recesses and marble chimney piece; from this room there is an entrance into a private store room, fitted up with drawers and shelves complete; on the first floor is an elegant drawing room, with a beautiful marble chimney piece, and French windows opening into the verandah; a front sitting room, with similar chimney piece and windows; also a back sitting room or bed room, with dressing room; on the second floor there are seven bed rooms. The outbuildings consist of a detached kitchen, servants' room, pantry, wash house, coach house, and stable. There is also a pump and well of good water in the yard.

For particulars apply at the office of

WALTER GRAY,
5264 397, Pitt-street

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE OF SHEEP, CATTLE, AND STATIONS, AT MORETON BAY.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF MR. RICHARD JONES.

THE TRUSTEES of this Estate hereby intimate that immediately after shearing, they will cause to be sold by public auction, at Sydney, without reserve, in two lots

11,000 SHEEP

Depasturing at Tent Hill, about 60 miles from Brisbane, with the station, sub-stations, improvements, working cattle, implements, and supplies; also,

4000 SHEEP, and 800 CATTLE,

Depasturing at the Condamine River, with the station, sub-stations, improvements, working cattle, supplies, and implements.

The breed of cattle is from celebrated imported bulls; and the sheep produce superior wool, and are perfectly free from disease.

In quality of stock, and advantages of stations, a more desirable property is rarely brought into the market.

Full particulars will be advertised as soon as the returns are received.

By order of the Trustees,
ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL
Accountant.

Bligh-street, Sydney, November 29. 7338

SALES BY AUCTION.

WOOL SALE.

SATURDAY, THE 28TH DECEMBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK PRECISELY.

MR. STUBBS will sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on THIS DAY, THE 28TH DECEMBER,
Sale at twelve o'clock,

5 bales of fine Wool
1 ditto locks.

6 bales.

Terms, cash. 8636

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at the Commissariat Stores, on account of the Commissariat,

THIS DAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1844,
At Ten o'clock,

The following articles, received from Moreton Bay:—

22 casks tallow
200 hides
475 horns. 8569

TO PAINTERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell at his Rooms, ... George-street,

THIS DAY, 28TH DECEMBER,
At 11 o'clock,

112 kegs white lead
85 " black paint
98 " green ditto
50 " blue ditto
39 " red ditto
45 " yellow ditto
20 " chocolate

To be sold in assorted lots

AFTER WHICH,

8 cases turpentine, 10 gallons each
5 cases black lead, 112 lbs. each
50 dozen hat pins
12 pair gig shafts
20 cases lavender, 6 bottles in each case
2 bags wool
1 case thumb blue
1 case 9 dozen glazed hats
2 cases port wine
1 case Madeira

Terms at sale. 8682

FURNITURE.

W. H. CHAPMAN, City Auctioneer, will sell, at his Rooms, No. 514, George street,

THIS DAY, 28TH DECEMBER, 1844,
At Eleven o'clock,

2 Very handsome sideboards
2 Ditto ditto chests drawers
1 Ditto ditto bookcase and ditto
1 Ditto ditto cheffonier
1 Ditto ditto chess table,
1 Ditto ditto sofa table
Imported rocking chairs
Ditto cane seat and stuffed chairs
Cedar cane seat chairs
Swing glasses and reading lamps
1 Very superior weather glass
2 Ditto ditto loo tables
Half dozen China breakfast sets, various patterns

Terms at sale. 8683

☞ TWENTY PACKAGES NEW GOODS, EX "HAMLET."

SALE ON MONDAY, 30TH DECEMBER, AT ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

MR. R. FAWCETT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Mart, George-street, next the Bank of New South Wales, the following (just landing), viz.:—

Five cases very fine white shirting
Six cases Victoria finished ditto
Four cases fine super ditto
One case women's black hose
One case coloured and white roll jaconets
One case coloured and white Silesias, cotton handkerchiefs, fancy Britannia and check muslins
One case check, fancy, and plain jaconet muslins, and white roll jaconet
One case fur linings, cotton handkerchiefs (rich silk styles), turnover handkerchiefs and shawls, cotton shawls, and book muslins.

Terms at sale. 8669

SUPERIOR BRICK-BUILT COTTAGE

SITUATE OPPOSITE THE OLD COURT HOUSE, CASTLEREAGH-STREET.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 439, George street, on TUESDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT,
At Twelve o'clock precisely,
(Unless previously disposed of by Private Contract,)

A valuable Allotment, containing twenty-four perches of Land, situate in Castlereagh-street, with a frontage thereto of forty-four feet, by a depth of one hundred and sixty-two feet six inches, opposite the Old Court House, upon which is erected, and now standing thereon, a substantial brick Cottage, most conveniently arranged, containing four rooms and entrance hall, servants' offices, coach-house, and stable, paved yard, and side carriage entrance.

Title—Grant from the Crown.

This valuable Property is now let to Doctor Savage, at the low rent of £100 per annum, and may very justly be considered one of the best modes of investment at the present time.

Terms.—£250 may remain on mortgage at 8 per cent per annum, and the residue of the purchase money to be paid as follows—25 per cent. cash upon fall of the hammer, and the remainder by approved bills at three and six months, to bear date from the day of sale, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, with security upon the property if required. 8491

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

December 27.—*Persian*, ship, 600 tons, Capt. Mallard, from Portsmouth the 18th September. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Agnew, Miss Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Skinner, Mr. Ward, Miss Eldridge, Mr. Blamey, surgeon, Mr. and Mrs. Gibson, Captain Grimes, Mrs. Grimes, and four children, Captain Wright, Mrs. Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. Foulks, Miss Cooper, Miss E. Cooper, and four Masters Cooper, Mr. Gilbert, Mr. Thomas Gilbert, Mrs. Mallard, child, and servant, and Mr. Richards.

December 27.—*Maitland*, steamer, 103 tons, Captain Parsons, from Port Macquarie, with 59 bales wool, &c. Passengers—Colonel Gordon, Mr. and Mrs Gaus and family, Mrs. Verge, and one in the steerage.

December 27.—*William the Fourth*, steamer, 54 tons, Captain Wiseman, from the Clarence River, with 48 bales wool, &c. Passengers—Mr. Gale, and three in the steerage.

DEPARTURE.

December 27.—*Eagle*, schooner, Captain Hodges, for Circular Head. Passengers—Mr. and Mrs. Walsh, and Miss Walsh.

IMPORTS.

December 27.—*Persian*, ship, 600 tons, Captain Mallard, from London: 16 cases and 24 bales, J. T. Armitage; 7 cases and 3 bales, Peter Favere; 718 bars 30 bundles 70 bundles hoopings and 320 bundles nail iron, L. Iredale; 142 coils rope, 20,000 slates, 1134 bags St. Ubes salt, 2 bales twine, 10 bundles oakum, 750 cans linseed oil, 100 cans [illegible], 100 hogsheads beer, 20 hogsheads gin, 11 rolls lead, 150 kegs and 2 casks nails, 904 bars and 34 bundles iron, 160 bundles hoop iron, 39 packages furniture, 1 box, 58 bales, and 28 cases, Cooper and Holt; 2 boxes apparel, M. D. Gadsden; 1 package, a printing press, Mr. Davies; 1 cask and 1 case drugs, 1 box apparel, John Cates; 100 casks bottled beer, Flower, Salting, and Co., 46 bundles and 2 bales, Rowand, Macnab, and Co.; 1 case, Mr. Justice Stephen; 3 cases, Abraham Meyers; 1 case, Isaac Solomons; 1 box, George Scott; 1 case copper caps, Donaldson, Dawes, and Co.; 2 butts and 1 case slops, Boyd and Co.; 33 casks bottled beer, 100 baskets and 92 cases wines, 150 cases and 5 hogsheads brandy, 3 cases preserves, and 4 cases perfumery, Order.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR ENGLAND.

Friday, December 27.

FOR LONDON.

Everetta, barque, 356 tons, Darley; 112 casks tallow, 328 casks brandy, 54 casks cocoanut oil, 500 hides, and 250 bales wool, on board.

St. George, ship, 605 tons, Norie; 450 casks tallow, 57 tons manganese, 2344 hides, 5 tons copper ore, 38 tons lead ore, 16 tons dyewood, 86 tuns sperm oil, 40 casks hides, 20 tons bones, 2000 horns, 1289 bales wool, 7 casks mutton hams, and 10 casks beef, on board.

Templar, ship, 565 tons, Brown; 20 tons dyewood, 90 tuns black oil, 30 tons manganese, 35 tons sperm oil, 134 casks tallow, 1108 bales wool, and 800 hides, on board.

Pestonjee Bomonjee, barque, 594 tons, Binnie; 43 tons manganese, 250 casks tallow, 20 tons hides, 200 cakes greaves, 22 cases type, 105 tuns sperm oil, 15 tuns black oil, 60 tons bark, 10 tons dyewood, 4 cases pictures, 901 bales wool, 4200 horns, 4000 hides, 17 cases specimens natural history, and 12 cases Government stores, on board.

Parrock Hall, barque, 425 tons, Goldsmith; 401 casks tallow, 801 bales wool, 2 tons dyewood, 7 tons copper ore, 4 tons manganese, 10 tons horns and bones, 2 casks neats'-foot oil, and 200 salted hides, on board.

New York Packet, barque, 270 tons, Hawkesley; 55 casks tallow, 223 hides, 135 casks black oil, and 20 tons bones, on board.

Dublin, barque, 429 tons, Jones; 245 casks tallow, 110 casks cocoanut oil, 50 casks black oil, 605 bales wool, and 25 bales leather, on board.

Lanchester, barque, 333 tons, Purchase; 180 tuns sperm oil, 3 tons old copper, 200 bags bark, 10 tons dyewood, 13 bundles whalebone, and 320 bales wool, on board.

Emily, barque, 580 tons, Greaves; 3 tons gelatine, 170 tuns sperm and black oil, 50 tons dyewood, 100 casks tallow, and 100 bales wool, on board.

Hamlet, barque, 246 tons, Wilson; 35 casks tallow on board.

Lord Auckland, barque, 628 tons, Brown; 30 casks tallow, and 20 tons cedar, on board.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Garland Grove, ship, 483 tons, Robson; 88 casks tallow, 800 bales wool, 180 tons manganese, 5 tons copper ore, and 20 tons dyewood, on board.

VESSELS LAID ON FOR THESE COLONIES.

(*From Hardy's Shipping List, of August 28, 1844.*)

For Sydney.—*Morayshire*, 316, (P.O. packet) Smith, August 27; *Victor*, 338, Wilson, September 15; *Midlothian*, 414, (P.O. packet) Morrison, September 27; *General Hewett*, 961, Hart, October 15.

For Port Phillip.—*William Wise*, 229, Lowe, September 7; *Parkfield*, 496, Whitesides, September 15; *Lord Keane*, 363, Roberts, September 17.

For Adelaide and Port Phillip.—*Brankenmoor*, 400, Carr, September 4.

For Launceston.—*Winchester*, 393, Milligam, August 31; *Adelaide*, 258, Connell, September 10; *Indian*, 275, Payne, September 10; *Sir George Seymour* (convicts), 724, ——, October.

For Hobart Town.—*Tasmania*, 412, Black, September 7; *Sir Robert Peel*, 610, Champion, September 7; *Mayflower*, 320, Headley, September 17; *Phœbe*, 578, Dale, September 6; *Hydrabad*, 602, Robertson, September 15; *Aden*, 422, Waddell, October 10.

For New Zealand.—*Slains Castle*, 504, Dawson, October 1.

The "Persian".—The arrival of the *Persian* yesterday set most of the citizens of Sydney on the *qui vive*, especially as she was first passed up as a brig from the South Head station, owing to her coming end on, but as soon as she hoisted her number the mistake was rectified, and the friends of parties known to be on board speedily embarked to welcome them upon their arrival. The *Persian* has made one of the quickest passages for the season, having completed it in the short space of ninety-nine days, although she had to go round Van Diemen's Land, after making Bass's Straits, owing to northerly winds. Captain Mallard states that he was off Jervis Bay on Monday last, when they encountered north-east winds. She spoke nothing on the passage connected with the Australian colonies. Upon discharging her inward cargo the *Persian* will be laid on the berth for London.

English Shipping.—The *Duke of Manchester*, Captain Murray, arrived in the Downs on the 30th August, from Jamaica, to which place she was advertised to return, after discharging her inward cargo. The *Regulus*, from Port Phillip, and the *Enterprise*, from Hobart Town, entered inwards in London on the 28th August. The *Sultana*, from Sydney 12th May, arrived at Gravesend on the 14th September. The *Norwhal*, from New Zealand, arrived in the Downs on the 16th September. The *Caledonia*, hence 12th May, arrived there the same day. The *Palestine* had sailed for St. Ubes, from whence she would come on to Sydney *via* the Brazils. The overland mails per *Medusa*, *Bucephalus*, and *Neptune*, had arrived in London prior to the departure of the *Persian*. The *Reflector*, Withycombe, left Gravesend for the Island of Ascension, on the 30th August. The *Morayshire* for Sydney, and the *Winchester* for Launceston, left the Downs on the 2nd Sept. The *Brankenmoor* sailed for Port Adelaide on the 7th September, and the *Tasmania* and *Phœbe* left for Hobart Town the same day. H.M.S. *Collingwood* left Gravesend for the South American Station on the 8th September. The *Montezuma* sailed for Trinidad on the 6th, the *William Wise*, for Adelaide, on the 10th, and the *Sir Robert Peel*, for Hobart Town, on the 11th September. The *Colombian* had not left Liverpool for Sydney on the 16th September, but was expected to sail in a few days. The *Heroine* was advertised in Liverpool for Port Phillip and Sydney. The *Parkfield* was advertised in London for Port Phillip *via* the Cape of Good Hope. The *General Hewett* was advertised to sail for Sydney direct, on the 15th October. The *Emerald Isle* was announced to sail for Madras on the 5th October. The *Kelso* was advertised for Bengal, to sail on the 6th October.

Ships Loading for England.—The *St. George* has the whole of her cargo on board and stowed, and will positively be towed to sea on Sunday, the 5th proximo. The *Lanchester* will sail either on Tuesday afternoon or early the next morning. The *Templar* will be a full ship next Tuesday evening; and will be towed out of the harbour on Saturday, the 4th January. The other vessels on the berth have also taken in a considerable portion of cargo.

The schooner *Harlequin* was entering the Clarence as the *William the Fourth* left there. The *Susan* was inside the bar, ready for Sydney.

A notice recently issued by the Admiralty to receive tenders of a ship from 700 to 750 tons register, to convey convicts to Launceston, has created some surprise in the City. In the first place, the notice has been much shorter than usual; and in the next, persons of nautical experience consider the tonnage advertised for perfectly incompatible with the service required. Launceston, it is said, is situated up the River Tamar, at a distance where ships even of 400 tons register have great difficulty in going up; and if this be the case, it is obvious that two or three small vessels, and not one of the size advertised, should be employed. It is, we believe, the rule of office, that no contract can be completed until a vessel is surveyed, and the survey is reported: but probably it is not part of the surveyor's duty to certify whether a ship of certain tonnage can navigate a river in Van Diemen's Land, and, therefore, practical hints on such subjects may be useful.—*Times City Letter.*

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

December.		SUN, rises	sets	HIGH WATER, morn	even.
28	SATURDAY	4 53	7 7	10 30	10 54
29	SUNDAY	4 53	7 7	11 18	11 42

Moon, last quarter, January 2, 25 m. past 1 A.M.

The Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1844.

"Sworn to no master, of no sect am I."

LATE NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

The *Persian*, commanded by Captain Mallard, having made the quickest passage of the season, has brought us London news to the 17th September, being twenty-six days later than had previously been received.

The harvest, we are glad to say, had turned out much more abundant than was expected in the early part of the summer, and the crop was fully an average one.

Trade was still brisk, and wool maintained its price. 120 tuns of black oil sold at £27 15s. to £30 15s. per tun; 10 tuns sperm oil sold at £81 10s. to £83; 157 casks New South Wales tallow at 36s. to 42s. A quantity of hides sold at 3¼d. per lb. £8 2s. 6d. was offered for bark, which was bought in at £8 10s. The Liverpool wool sales were progressing satisfactorily, as will be seen by an abstract which appears in another place. Consols closed on the 16th at 99¾.

Parliament was prorogued, as will be seen by the extracts we have given, and by a speech from the Commissioners, in which it appears that the differences between England and France respecting Tahiti had been satisfactorily arranged; Captain D'Aubigny was to be recalled, but what was to be the condition of Tahiti we have not been able to ascertain.

The French having taken Mogadore, the Emperor of Morocco had acceded to the wishes of the French, and promised not to interfere with Algeria, and consequently peace had been restored.

The House of Lords had reversed the judgment against Mr. O'Connell and others, who had been consequently released from prison. The English Judges were divided in opinion upon the case, seven being for and two against the judgment. The question was ultimately decided by five law lords in the House of Lords, Lords Lyndhurst and Brougham being in favour of the judgment, and Lords Cottenham, Denman, and Campbell against it, and so the judgment was reversed. It will be seen by the report which appears in the fourth page of this morning's *Herald* that the decision was come to upon a purely technical point. The following is a list of the Judges who had expressed an opinion on the matter:—

FOR THE JUDGMENT.	AGAINST IT.
In Ireland.	
Chief Justice Pennefather	
Mr. Justice Burton	
Mr. Justice Crampton	
Mr. Justice Perrin.	
In England.	
The Chancellor	Lord Cottenham
Lord Brougham	Lord Denman
Chief Justice Tindal	Lord Campbell
Mr. Justice Patteson	Mr. Baron Parke
Mr. Justice Williams	Mr. Justice Coltman
Mr. Justice Coleridge	
Mr. Justice Maule	
Mr. Baron Gurney	
Mr. Baron Alderson.	

The intelligence, which was quite unexpected, was received with great enthusiasm in Ireland. On the Monday after his liberation O'Connell made a speech in which he gave every one concerned in the prosecution or the trials a very tolerable share of abuse, and threatened to impeach the Attorney-General.

Her Majesty was on a visit to Scotland, where she was the guest of Lord Glenlyon. The infant Prince was baptized by the name of Alfred Ernest Albert.

Lord Stanley was called by writ to the House of Lords, which created a vacancy in the representation of North Lancashire.

Intelligence from Sydney to the 12th May had been received in England, and we are glad to perceive that the agitation which took place respecting the squatting regulations was attracting considerable attention, all sections of the press giving publicity to the reports of the meetings which were held in different parts of the colony.

In order to make room for as many extracts as possible we have omitted a considerable portion of our domestic news.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday.

The Speaker took the chair at the usual hour.

MELBOURNE.

Mr. ROBINSON presented a petition from the Mayor and Town Council of Melbourne, praying for assistance from the general revenue towards the erection of market sheds on the ground granted for that purpose.

Petition read and received.

LIEN ON WOOL ACT.

Dr. BLAND, on the part of Mr. Wentworth, gave notice that to-morrow the latter gentleman would move the presentation of the Lien on Wool Act Amendment Bill to His Excellency the Governor, by the Speaker and the Colonial Treasurer, for the royal assent, the consideration of His Excellency's message relative to this measure having lapsed in consequence of the House having been counted out on Thursday.

PRIVILEGE PROSECUTIONS.

Dr. LANG, in accordance with the notice which he had given on the previous day, begged leave to enquire of the Colonial Secretary whether, as the Government contemplated paying the expenses of the privilege prosecution, it was also intended to pay the expenses of the defence. He had been requested to make this enquiry by one of the parties concerned, who thought it too bad that thirty-six able-bodied men like the members of that House should be arrayed against the defendants.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY said, that the prosecutions alluded to were commenced and carried on entirely under the direction of the House, and the Government had never been called upon to take any cognizance of them; indeed the Government was not officially aware that there had been a defence at all, except that from the fact of their having been a prosecution, it was to be presumed there had been also a defence. He regretted therefore that he was not in a position to afford any information in answer to the question of the honorable and reverend member for Port Phillip.

APPROPRIATION ACT.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY, in pursuance of notice, moved "that the Governor's Message on the Appropriation Bill having, in conformity with the 39th section of the Standing Orders, lapsed in consequence of the House being counted out on the 24th instant, the said Bill be again presented to his Excellency the Governor for the Royal assent, by the Speaker and the Colonial Treasurer." He had only one or two observations to offer in bringing forward this resolution. It had been the object of the Government, in bringing the Appropriation Bill again under consideration, to show that at the eleventh hour the Government was still willing to give the Council an opportunity of reconsidering their measures, so as if possible to prevent the inconvenience which must result from shutting up the Registry Office. He could not imagine that anything that he had said could have led honorable members to the conclusion at which some had said that they had arrived. He had no power to declare in the Council whether the Governor would assent to any particular measure before that measure had been presented to His Excellency, and when he spoke of adjourning for a week, in order that the bills which required His Excellency's assent might be presented to him, he said distinctly that it was in order to afford His Excellency time to consider them. He did not intend to convey the idea that His Excellency would assent to the bills, nor was there any thing in his opinion to take from the Governor that power with respect to the Appropriation Bill, which the Act of Parliament reserved to him with respect to all bills, namely, to propose any amendments which he might think necessary. When the subject had been brought forward, however, the Council had been broken up, the minority having chosen to leave the House. The government, as he had before said, had done all that could be done to prevent public inconvenience, and now he had only to move that the Appropriation Bill be again presented to the Governor, for the Royal assent, by the Speaker and the Colonial Treasurer.

The COLONIAL TREASURER seconded the motion.

Dr. LANG said, that he had not any intention to oppose the motion, but he must say that he did not think that the Government was at all entitled to that credit which it would now assume. The course which honorable members had pursued, in breaking up the House, was the only course which was left open to them. He had intended at the time to express his opinion of the heartlessness of the Government in the matter—of the unconstitutional course attempted to be pursued—by which, if the Government had succeeded, a precedent would have been established most detrimental to the future welfare of the colony. He agreed entirely with what had fallen from the honorable and learned member for Sydney, as to the unconstitutionality of the measure; he was of opinion, that the Appropriation Bill was not to be dealt with as other bills—that once the Council had refused a money-vote, their decision was final—that the Appropriation Bill was not again to be brought under their consideration; if it were otherwise, every item of expenditure the Council refused to sanction might be tacked on to the Appropriation Bill so soon as on the approach of the prorogation, and the absence of representative members, the Government secured a majority in the House. The Government alone would be to blame if any inconvenience did arise, because the Government had refused to place the Estimates before the Council as the Council wished, when asked to vote a sum of money in addition to the amount reserved by the schedule attached to the Act of Parliament.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL said, that as the honorable member had broached subjects which he, the Attorney-General, thought it would have been better to let rest in silence now on the eve of their separation, he felt bound to offer one or two observations. When the whole question came on again for discussion he should be prepared to defend the course which the Government had pursued, and to show that it was perfectly constitutional. The course which honorable members on the other side had pursued in this matter was not creditable to the House. Such a course as he, the Attorney-General, would not have lent himself to. The Government had been accused of delaying the Estimates and the Appropriation Bill, but such was not the case; the House had been suddenly adjourned for some weeks on the motion of the honorable and learned member for Durham, who, to suit his own convenience, and that of other hon. members, chose to abandon his public duty; and that at the time the Appropriation Bill was ready for a second reading. As he had said, however, this was not the time to enter into a discussion of the main question, and he should not detain the Council further.

Dr. NICHOLSON admitted that the course which had been pursued in breaking up the Council was objectionable, but the example had been set by the opposite side. [No, no.] [Yes, yes.] He repeated it, and the records of the House would show it. The debates on the Interest Bill, and the Bank of Australia Shares Bill, had been broken up. [The Colonial Secretary, the Colonial Treasurer, and other Government members, denied that the House had ever been broken up by them.]

Mr. BERRY objected altogether to such a proceeding as breaking up the House in order to get rid of a question; but he did not think that any great public inconvenience would arise from the not voting of the salary of the Registrar-General. At the same time he said that it was an office in which the Government could not be interested. If any inconvenience arose, the public, and not the Government, would suffer by it.

Dr. BLAND defended the course pursued by honorable members who left the house: it was a matter of necessity; it was the only step they could take to prevent a constitutional principle from being invaded, and they would have been culpable if they had not taken it. The Government, he said, would have ample means at their disposal if the Government applied its funds properly, and to the real uses of the colony, instead of to the payment of interest on a debt contracted when the late Council passed an Act authorising the Governor to incur a debt of two millions for immigration. The reductions which the Council had made would, in his opinion, act beneficially even to the parties who suffered some temporary inconvenience, as they would now attend to the fleeces of their own sheep, instead of fleecing other people.

The COLONIAL SECRETARY briefly replied.

The motion was put and carried.

The Council adjourned to twelve o'clock this day. The prorogation—if nothing occurs to prevent it—will take place at twelve on Monday.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

CITY COUNCIL.

A meeting of the City Council will be holden at the Town Hall, on Monday next, at three o'clock in the afternoon.

ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1. To receive reports from the Chairmen of Committees.
2. To receive such memorials and petitions as may be presented.
3. To proceed with the business standing over, of which due notice has been given.
4. To open and consider tenders for printing and stationery, for the year ending 31st December, 1845.
5. To appoint Collectors of City Rates for the year ending 31st December, 1845.
6. To consider the report of the Finance Committee, dated 11th instant, recommending the payment of sundry accounts, amounting to £50 11s.; received by the Council 11th December instant.
7. To consider the report of the Finance Committee, dated 11th instant, on the City Solicitor's charges for defending the action "Baker *v.* Moir;" received by the Council on the 11th instant.
8. To consider the letter of the City Surveyor, dated 10th instant, praying that the expenses of the action, "Baker *versus* Moir," might be paid by the Corporation; read to the Council on the 11th instant.
9. To consider the petition of Owen M'Cave, praying the Council for an extension of time for the payment of his rates; received by the Council on the 19th instant.
10. To consider the petition of George Mulky, praying that the assessment on his dwelling, a bark hut, in Hunter-street, might be annulled; received by the Council on the 18th instant.
11. To determine on the allowance to be made to the valuators for assessing the property in the city.

BUSINESS STANDING OVER.

1. To consider the letter of Mr. Nicholas James, one of the auditors of the city, dated 28th November last, recommending certain alterations in the mode of keeping the city accounts, and for disbursing moneys for the expenses of the police; read to the Council 4th instant.
2. To consider the Report of the special Committee, appointed to enquire into the duties of the City and District Surveyors; received by the Council on the 18th November last.

ABSTRACT OF LIVERPOOL WOOL SALES, SEPTEMBER 11, 1844.

Ex *Diamond*.—GB with LF under, 7 bales (scoured) at 2s. 1¼d.; GB with NN under, 3 at 1s. 8½d.; GB with HM under in square, 2 at 1s. 9½d.; GB with D under in circle, 15 (scoured) at 2s. 0¼d.; GB with LH under, 31 at 1s. 8½d.; GB with MB under, 3 at 1s. 10d.; GB with SS under, 3 at 1s. 3½d; GB with JWG under, 19 at 1s. 7¾d.; CB, 17 at 1s. 7¼d.; WB, 4 at 1s. 7d.—104 bales.

Ex *Glenroy*.—WHS, 100 bales at 1s. 9¼d.; GB with DP under, 64 at 1s. 7¾d.; GB with JB under, 10 at 1s. 9½d.; GB over ⌘ with E under, 16 at 1s. 8¾d.; GB with LC under, 7 at 1s. 8¾d.; GB with M&TG under, 3 at 1s. 6¾d.—200 bales.

Three hundred and four bales, average 1s. 8¾d.,—0¼d. above the average of the Liverpool June sales.

Remainder of the wool brought forward being from Port Phillip, South Australia, and Port Adelaide.

Sale of Wool.—Mr. Stubbs begs to remind the trade and buyers generally, that his Saturdays' wool sales commence this day, at twelve o'clock precisely.—*Communicated.*

Unreserved Sale.—We are requested to state that the remainder of the rich and fashionable stock in trade belonging to Mr. Spence, corner of Hunter and O'Connell streets, and the very excellent shop and show-room fittings, consisting of mirrors, shelving, and handsome French polished counters, will be sold by auction, by Mr. Fawcett, on the premises, this morning, at eleven o'clock precisely, the proprietor being about to leave for England.—*Communicated.*

We are requested to call the particular attention of butchers, &c., to Mr. J. G. Cohen's sale, this day, of 500 prime fat wethers, at 12 o'clock precisely, at Ireland's, on the Parramatta Road; they will be put up in lots of twenty each, to suit every description of purchaser.—*Communicated.*

Ebenezer Coal Mines.—We are requested to remind the public, that this splendid property will positively be sold without the least reserve, by Mr. George A. Lloyd, at his rooms, Lower George-street, on Monday next, at twelve o'clock. It is seldom that such a favourable opportunity presents itself for the safe and profitable investment of capital; this estate having within itself an unfailing source of remuneration for whatever sum may be expended on it.—*Communicated.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The markets, throughout the week, may be said to have been closed, being Christmas holidays, and the trade generally not being willing to enter into fresh liabilities until the new year.

JOHN JOHNSON, Broker.
Albion House, Miller's Point.

Wheat Market.—Prices same as last week. New wheat is now beginning to come in; the price is from 3s. to 3s. 6d. per bushel.

NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

PORT MACQUARIE.

December 24.—Murder.—Beford, a blind man, prisoner of the crown, has been committed to take his trial for the wilful murder of another prisoner of the crown named Brown. From the evidence, it appears that about two months ago they had some dispute in the Prisoners' Barracks, and that on the following morning, the prisoner, whilst talking to Brown in the barrack room, suddenly drew a sharp knife he had concealed about him, and inflicted several severe wounds on Brown, from the effects of which he died last week, after lingering in great pain for a period of two months. The prisoner does not seem to feel the least regret for the outrageous deed.

The wool is now beginning to come down from New England, seven teams having arrived on Monday—we therefore now hope we shall be able to report an improvement in the trade of this town, which, for the last six weeks, has been at as low an ebb as can possibly be conceived.

The harvest has been generally well got in, although great fears were, at times, entertained for the safety of the crops, in consequence of the very wet weather. The tobacco crops are also in a healthy condition.

ENGLISH NEWS.

HER MAJESTY'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.

(*From the United Service Gazette, Sep. 14.*)

DEPARTURE FROM WINDSOR CASTLE.

On Monday morning, at seven o'clock precisely, Her Majesty, His Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal left Windsor Castle for the Slough station of the Great Western Railway, *en route* for Woolwich.

The royal *cortège* consisted of three carriages and four. In the first carriage rode Her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal. The second carriage conveyed Viscountess Canning, Lady in Waiting, Lady Caroline Cocks, Maid of Honor in Waiting, and Mdlle. Charrier, in attendance on the Princess Royal. The third carriage contained Major General Wemyss, Equerry in Waiting on the Queen, and Colonel Bouverie, Equerry in Waiting on Prince Albert.

A guard of honour of the Royal Horse Guards (Blue), under the command of Cornet Sheffield, formed the escort in attendance on Her Majesty.

A detachment of the 17th Lancers, under Cornet Haworth, formed the guard of honour from Paddington to New Cross—at which point they were relieved by a party of the same Regiment, under Lieutenant Innes.

ARRIVAL AND EMBARKATION AT WOOLWICH.

All the arrangements for the embarkation of Her Majesty from Woolwich dockyard were finally completed at an early hour in the morning. The day broke inauspiciously, and at seven o'clock the weather was very wet and unfavourable; but this circumstance did not damp the loyalty of Her Majesty's faithful subjects, great numbers of whom were in attendance to welcome their sovereign. There were a great many elegantly dressed ladies, the daughters and wives of officers of the garrison and the dockyard, who, notwithstanding the continuous rain, persevered in keeping the positions they had taken up to witness the arrival and embarkation. The public were admitted to the dockyard only by tickets, issued by the Captain Superintendent, and consequently the assemblage was very select.

At a quarter past six o'clock, the *Blazer* steam-vessel took on board the Earl of Aberdeen's carriage, got under weigh, and dropped down the river. The *Eclair* steam-frigate followed shortly after, leaving the *Black Eagle* for an escort to the royal yacht. The Earl of Liverpool, Lord Steward, and the Earl of Jersey, Master of the Horse, came from London together in one of the royal carriages, arriving at the residence of the Captain Superintendent of the Dockyard about half-past seven o'clock.

Sir James Clark, Her Majesty's physician, arrived about a quarter past seven, and immediately proceeded on board the *Royal Victoria and Albert*.

Earl Delawarr, the Lord Chamberlain, who with his son, the honorable Mr. Mortimer West, had slept during the previous night at the residence of Lord Bloomfield, reached the dockyard in company with that gallant officer, about eight o'clock, and immediately proceeded on board the yacht to inspect the arrangements made for the convenience of the Royal party.

The Earl of Aberdeen, who was accompanied by his son the honorable Mr. Arthur Gordon, also arrived about the same time, and proceeded in Sir Francis Collier's gig to the Royal yacht.

The Earl of Haddington, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Rear-Admiral Bowles, C.B., arrived at ten minutes after eight o'clock, when the Admiralty flag was immediately hoisted on the flag-staff in the dockyard. The noble Earl and the gallant Admiral immediately proceeded to inspect the preparations, subsequently expressing to Sir Francis Collier their entire approbation of the same.

At a quarter past eight o'clock a guard of honour of the Royal Marines, consisting of one Captain and two Subalterns, four Sergeants and 100 rank and file, with the band and Queen's colours, marched into the Dockyard, under the command of Captain Mitford, and took up their stations on the parade. About 200 rank and file of the same corps lined the road leading from the entrance gate to the Dockyard stairs.

A field battery of three six-pounders and one howitzer, with four non-commissioned officers and about forty men, under the command of Captain Storey, arrived about the same time, and took up their stations on the west wharf.

Another battery, under Captain Robe, was stationed in the mortar ground, and a third, under Major Andrews, occupied a prominent position on the terrace of the Arsenal.

Without the gates of the Dockyard a troop of Royal Horse Artillery, under Colonel Dyneley, formed in single line on each side of the road, while a mounted orderly and a mounted policeman were stationed at some distance on the road towards Greenwich, to give notice of the approach of the royal *cortège*.

As the appointed hour drew near for the arrival of her Majesty, a great deal of anxiety was manifested by those who had been fortunate enough to obtain admission to the Dockyard. The principal officers of the garrison were assembled, conversing in knots, while the soldiers on duty, each in his position, were waiting the word of command.

Among the Officers present at this period we observed General the Right Hon. Sir George Murray, G.C.B., Master-General of the Ordnance; Lieutenant General Lord Bloomfield, G.C.B., Commandant of the Garrison; Colonel Cockburn, Colonel Paterson, Colonel Lacy, Colonel Cleaveland, Colonel J. E. Jones, Assistant Adjutant General of the Royal Artillery; and Colonel Mercer, of the Royal Marines; Lieutenant Colonel Dundas, C.B., Lieutenant Colonel Wylde, C.B., Lieutenant Colonel Colquhoun, Major Sandilands, Brigade Major Cuppage, Captain Wingfield, and Captain and Adjutant Shone, of the Royal Artillery; Brigade Major Sandham, and Captain Stothard, Royal Engineers; and Lieutenant and Adjutant Varlo, Royal Marines; Commodore Sir Francis A. Collier, C.B. and K.C.H., Commander Smith, Lieutenant Briggs, Purser and Paymaster Goldsmith; and Mr. Hicks, master of the *William and Mary* yacht, attended to give instructions relative to the embarkation, Mr. Mallilieu, Superintendent of Police, to ensure regularity in the positions of the visitors.

At a few moments before nine o'clock a Royal salute from the Mortar-ground announced the near approach of the Royal *cortège* and precisely as the dockyard clock chimed the hour of nine, the gates were thrown open, and with characteristic punctuality, the carriage containing our beloved Sovereign, his Royal Highness Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal, entered amidst the most enthusiastic cheers of the assembled without and within the yard.

Her Majesty, after shaking hands with the Earl of Liverpool, Earl Delawarr, Lord Bloomfield, and one or two other distinguished personages, most graciously accepted the arm of the Earl of Haddidgton, who conducted the Sovereign down the stairs to the Admiralty state barge.

At five minutes after nine the Royal party reached the yacht, and were received on board by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, and the other officers of the vessel. As Her Majesty stepped on deck, the Royal standard was immediately run up to the mainmast, and the battery stationed in the dockyard at this moment commenced a Royal salute of twenty-one guns.

The Queen appeared in excellent spirits, but we thought looked rather pale; Her Majesty was attired in a plain black silk dress, black silk shawl, and black crape bonnet.

Prince Albert looked remarkably well. His Royal Highness was dressed in a suit of mourning, over which he wore a light morning coat. The Prince wore a drab hat with a deep mourning band.

The Princess Royal was dressed in a black straw bonnet trimmed with plain black ribbon.

On Her Majesty going on board the Royal yacht, she immediately went below to view the arrangements which had been made for her accommodation, and subsequently returned.

As the Royal yacht passed down the river, another salute was fired from the battery at the arsenal, and the bands again played the national anthem.

Immediately on the departure of Her Majesty, the Earl of Haddington, Admiral Bowles, and other distinguished personages, returned to London.

Major General Wemyss and Colonel Bouverie, also took their departure when the yacht got under weigh, returning to London, and proceeding thence by the Great Western Railway to Slough, *en route* for Windsor Castle.

The workmen in the dockyard, by order of the first Lord of the Admiralty, were granted a holiday, with a full day's pay.

Immediately after Her Majesty had embarked, the yacht cast off her moorings, and proceeded at half speed down the river. The *Black Eagle*, which as well as the Royal yacht, had her steam up, ready to start at a moment's notice, got under weigh at the same time, and followed in the wake of the *Victoria and Albert*. She was the only Government steamer, among those which had been selected to form the squadron to attend upon Her Majesty, that was waiting at Woolwich; the remainder of the squadron had been previously despatched with instructions to rendezvous and receive Her Majesty at Dundee. At the time the yacht got under weigh to proceed on her destination, the weather still continued unfavourable, so that Her Majesty did not remain on deck more than a few minutes. Prince Albert did not go below, but took shelter in the alcove abaft the starboard paddle-box, where he could see the various objects that presented themselves as the yacht pursued her course towards the sea. Every ship coming up the river and seeing the Royal standard flying at the masthead of the yacht, saluted it in the usual manner by dipping their colours, while their crews assembled aft and cheered her Majesty as the vessels swiftly passed each other.

As the yacht neared the village of Stone, a village whose church forms a picturesque object about a mile above Greenhithe, one of her Majesty's steamers was observed coming up the river at full speed. A signal was made from the *Victoria and Albert* to her, and she immediately hoisted her number, and proved to be the *Lightning*, the vessel which conveyed his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia to the continent, at the conclusion of his visit to this country. At ten o'clock the yacht was off Erith. As she approached Gravesend, the fort on the opposite side of the water fired a royal salute. The shores and piers at Rosherville and Gravesend were densely crowded with spectators. Hitherto the yacht had not been going at full speed, but when she had passed Tilbury Fort and Gravesend, she increased it to nearly its maximum. The attendant fleet of little steamers now became as much an object of interest to those on board the yacht as during the previous part of the voyage the royal yacht had been to them.

When the Royal yacht arrived at the Nore, the *Ocean*, flag ship at Sheerness, fired a Royal salute. There was no man of war of any description lying at the Nore.

The *Black Eagle* was not able to keep pace with the *Victoria and Albert*, and when the latter passed the Nore Light the former was between three and four miles astern.

The Royal yacht, headed by a two-funnel steamer, reached Seaton Roads at about half-past four on Tuesday afternoon, and in an hour afterwards was running inside of the Coquet Islands and the coast of Northumberland, the weather still continuing fine with a gentle breeze, and the sea almost a calm. Between Druridge and Alnmouth the squadron was met by numerous small vessels decorated with flags and colours, and a steamer, similarly dressed, filled with company from Warkworth, who hailed the Royal yacht with tremendous cheering. Both Her Majesty and His Royal Highness Prince Albert were promenading the quarter-deck, accompanied by the Princess Royal, whose appearance elicited the most intense curiosity. The cheering was long and continued, and a salute of several guns was fired from the steamer. Her Majesty and the Prince advanced to the larboard quarter of the yacht, and graciously acknowledged the loyalty and affection by repeatedly bowing. The ship's band was playing some favourite overture at the time, and Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence was in conversation with an officer on one of the paddle boxes.

Precisely at seven o'clock the *Victoria and Albert* was abreast of Bamborough Castle, one of the squadron steamers still considerably in advance. On their clearing South Sunderland Point their course was altered more to the westward, which by nine o'clock brought them in the vicinity of the Fern and Staple Islands, the spot where the *Forfarshire* and *Pegasus* steamers were lost.

At twelve o'clock the light of St Abb's Head was visible to the south-west, and by one the Royal yacht was abreast of it, steaming inside of the rocky bank in the direction of Fifeness—a point of land at the extremity of the east-coast of Fifeshire, which separates the River Tay from the Firth of Forth.

Shortly before two o'clock the Royal yacht arrived at the entrance of the Tay, where she was met by the London Shipping Company's splendid steam-ship *Perth*, brilliantly illuminated, and decked from stem to stern with colours of every description and of every nation. The *Perth* had been selected by the Trinity Board House at Dundee to escort Her Majesty up the Tay to Dundee, in accordance with the wish of Lord Haddinton, First Lord of the Admiralty, who had some days previously caused a communication to be written to the board authorities on the subject.

At half-past three o'clock the Royal squadron was signalled from Broughty Ferry. As soon as the arrival was known a salute of twenty-one guns was fired from Broughty Ferry, tar-barrels were lit, and rockets thrown up.

The Queen did not disembark till the morning was more advanced.

At half-past eight Her Majesty, accompanied by Prince Albert, and the Princess Royal (in her nurse's arms), and her suite, left the Royal yacht, and entered the state barge, which was steered by Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence.

At a quarter to nine o'clock she landed at the quay, where she was received by the authorities.

The Royal party included the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl of Aberdeen, the Earl of Liverpool, the Earl of Jersey, and their suites. The *Black Eagle*, the *Stromboli*, and the *Volcano*, steamers, accompanied the royal yacht.

When Her Majesty stepped ashore the yards were manned, and the scene was animated by the cheering of the tars. Nor were the spectators behind-hand. They cheered most loyally. In a few minutes Her Majesty had reached her carriage, and the Royal party drove off through the town amidst the vociferous cheers of the people. Some were heard to grumble that the carriage was a close one, and that the Queen could not be seen; and, what was to them perhaps as mortifying, that she could not see all the gay preparations made for her.

The royal carriages were accompanied by a town procession, and by the authorities, and proceeded with the Queen to Dudhope church, where they took leave of her Majesty, who proceeded at a rapid rate on to Blair Athol.

A guard of honour of the 60th Regiment was in readiness to receive her Majesty on landing, and parties of the Scoth Greys were stationed at intervals of six miles on the road to Blair Athol, which is fifty miles from Dundee, in order to escort her Majesty as she passed along.

The royal *cortège* arrived at Blair Athol soon after three o'clock. Agreeably to instructions, there was no public demonstration out of doors; and the road was kept free from arches, and salutes of cannon, which had been preparing in various places. The military escort went no further than the entrance gate, where these resigned the guardianship of Her Majesty and family to the corps of Athol Highlanders, enrolled from the tenantry on the Blair estates. These are nearly 200 in number, under the command of Captain Drummond, grandson of the late Duke of Athol. This fine body of Highlanders, fully and elegantly accoutred, one-half with Lochaber axes, and the other with broad-sword and target, were drawn up in front of the castle, and received Her Majesty with the royal Highland salute. Lord Glenlyon met the royal *cortège* at Dunkeld, and returned in the suite to Blair.

THE BELLIGERENT PROPENSITY.

(*From the Atlas.*)

So—the chances of war, by the settlement of the Tahiti question, are diminished. The two quarrelsome dogs have snarled, growled, foamed at the mouth, and were on the eve of fixing their fangs in each other's hides, when their mutual masters interfered and coaxed them off; but they parted with many dogged shakes of the tail and longing glances to renew the fray.

It is in the nature of man's composition to love a fight. How often has the innate belligerent propensity been evinced in early childhood! How often have we then popped a fly into a spider's web, and watched the wary king of gossamer descend on the luckless intruder, and wind, and wind his silken chain around his victim, twisting him like a turnspit cooking a joint, when the poor wretch, completely rendered *hors de combat*, is carefully put by in a corner, awaiting the time for the monarch's empty stomach. Then again, the strong sense of justice, so inherent in English nature, has promped us to witness a more equal combat, and we have carefully made a wasp our captive, and have cast *him* into the airy arena. Again the monster has descended, but this time Greek meets Greek, and the sting of the one is equal to the forceps of the other. Then such a battle ensues. Do we not fancy we hear the clang of armour and the cries of men—Greeks and Trojans, or the French and English? Which is to gain the day? We watch with intense interest and eagerness. See how they battle! See how the spider has cast several coils of his fresh-made manacles over the wings of the intruder! Mark how the belted fly has burst the trammels, and with sting now direct, now oblique, darting from its amber sheath, keeps its enemy at bay! And look, a large rent is made in the meshes of the net. The wasp is nearly loose again, and what does his enemy? He cannot fly. How will he avoid the vengeance of his wrathful antagonist, and the punishment due to his reign of murder? Is there no escape? See, quicker than a fairy down a moon-beam he has dropt upon the earth by his own fragile thread, and both will live to fight another day. Then again, in schoolboy days who has not joined in the pitch-battle with the forces of the neighbouring "establishment?" Who does not recollect when the masters were made to believe a game of cricket was intended in the distant fields, when, in reality, a preconcerted battle was to be fought? Who does not remember even at the university, when mind ought to have given a soporific to the animal propensities, the rows and fights between the Gownsmen and the *Burgess*? And what is all this but the belligerent propensity finding vent from its redundancy in our composition—an original sin touched into our natures by the hand of Mars!

But the chances of war are diminished, now the question naturally arises, What people and papers to do for excitement? [illegible] thing is more delightful than to be saved trouble of having to explore all the nooks crannies of a newspaper for little morsels news not worth the finding, by all at once [illegible]ceiving, in letters an inch long and black Erebus—War with France; or, Insult to [illegible] British Flag; or, Lord Aberdeen's Message or, Critical Essay on the French Method Missing; or, Shooting has commenced on [illegible] Moors. These capital sign-posts save [illegible] affinity of trouble. You are at once directed the right path without the bother of standing at four cross-roads, puzzling your brain to [illegible] the right way. But there it is at once indi[illegible] and you drink your tea and toast hot i[illegible] sequence; while in the other case, the [illegible] turns to lard, and the tea to physic, d[illegible] your voyage of discovery through the re[illegible] of type.

But alas! the chances of war are declin[illegible] and all this delight is past. It is true we ha[illegible] a little excitement left, as the French have [illegible] done with Abderrachmann, and the O'Conn[illegible] agitation is about to be revived; but ah! a [illegible] happy time, that settles a squabble so amicab[illegible] that Bellona has no voice in the matte[illegible] Miserable newspapers! to be compelled to [illegible] your gigantic letters aside. Unhappy people to be obliged to have recourse to judges' ve[illegible] dicts or long ranges, or only a murder or two [illegible] home, as the only means of dispelling ennui.

The disappointed expectants of the pri[illegible] fight, disturbed by the authorities, are com[illegible] pelled to go grumbling about their business and can only content themselves by coming [illegible] the conclusion that if the fight had taken place "Big-fist Bull" would have licked "Sau[illegible] Gaul" to their hearts' delight.

The Royal Christening.—The christening of the infant Prince took place yesterday, with all the ceremony attending Royal baptisms There were Royal visitors in abundance guards of honour, foreign ministers, and pro[illegible] cessions,—all of which the Court circular amplifies to its usual extent of wordy nothingness. The christening took place in the private chapel at Windsor Castle The following is the language of the Court functionary:—The service then commenced with the performance of "O be joyful"—Palestrina. When the music ceased the Lord Chamberlain, accompanied by the Groom of the Stole to Prince Albert, conducted the infant Prince from the white-room into the chapel, his Royal Highness being carried by the head nurse, and attended by the Dowager Lady Lyttleton. At the conclusion of each prayer the "Amens" were sung in full choir to the organ. The Dowager Lady Lyttleton handed the Infant Prince to the Archbishop of Canterbury, who solemnized the right of baptism; the Duke of Cambridge naming his Royal Highness, "Alfred Ernest Albert." The young Prince was then given back by the Archbishop to the Dowager Lady Lyttleton. The following were the sponsors:—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge Proxy for His Royal Highness Prince George Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent Proxy for Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Saxe Coburg and Gotha; His Grace the Duke of Wellington, Proxy for His Serene Highness the Prince of Leinengen. A banquet and concert were afterwards given; the former in St. George's Hall, the latter in the Waterloo Chamber.—*Atlas, Sept.* 7.

Circular abolishing the Use of Torture in all Criminal Proceedings throughout the Turkish Empire.—The circumstances under which this decree has been issued are as follow:—Some time since, an assassination took place at Scala Nueva, in Anatolia. Several persons were arrested, but the murderer could not be discovered. At length the authorities commanded the torture to be applied to three of the men suspected, under which they sank, but one of them in the height of his agony declared that a certain English subject, whom he named, was the assassin. The English subject was instantly taken up and confined in a dungeon, but his innocence in the course of a few days was made apparent, and he was released. Sir Stratford Canning, on being made acquainted with these facts, waited on Rifaat Pacha, and expressed a just indignation at such barbarous practices, and M. Bourqueney, the French Ambassador, cordially joined with his British colleague in their representations. Rifaat Pacha admitted the justice of the ambassadors' complaints—declared that he was most anxious to abolish the use of torture in all criminal proceedings—and the Sublime Porte, in a few days addressed the following circular to all Governors, civil and military, of the empire:—"In all cases of attempts against life, honour, or property, the authors of these crimes, after having been found guilty, are to be submitted to the penalties designed by the religious and political law, according to their degree of culpability; but they are not to be made subject to any kind of torture contrary to these same laws. In general, the inhabitants and subjects of the empire are to be preserved from all losses, all vexations, and constantly find, under the salutary protection of the Government, security and well-being. Those are the principles proclaimed by the Mahomedan religion, and by the equity of the Sublime Porte. A muschir, as sagacious and enlightened as yourself, would evidently apply yourself to follow these principles, and never depart from them. We have just learned that individuals, accused of a murder which has taken place at Koniek, have been put to the torture, against the wish of the law, under pretence of drawing from them confessions; and not to leave unpunished those who have been guilty of those acts of violence on the creatures of God confided to the care of his Highness, the authors of these tortures and their victims have been immediately summoned to Constantinople, and handed over to the Supreme Council of Justice, which is engaged with their trial. Recommendations on this point having been addressed to each muschir, to each governor in private, your wisdom and intelligence will make you sensible of their importance. For the future, when within your department you find criminals guilty of any of the crimes above mentioned, as soon as the crime has been proved in legal form, you will punish on the spot, according to the administrative regulations, those whom you will have to punish according to the religious and political law; and as to those to whose cases you will require to make reference here, you will retain in prison and forward a detailed report of the circumstances attendant on their offence But you will take good care that no one suffer any kind of torture or any violence contrary to the religious and political law. I call for all your attention and all your vigilance to this subject."

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION.

We insert for the information of the public an abstract of all the public sales which take place

THIS DAY.

Mr. Blackman.—At the Commissariat Stores, at 10 o'clock, Tallow, Hides, and Horns; after which, a Sailing Boat.

Mr. Fawcett.—On the Premises of Mr. Spence, at 11 o'clock, the Residue of his Stock-in-Trade, with the Fixtures and Fittings.

Mr. Stubbs.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Wool, Household Furniture, Boots and Shoes, and General Merchandise; at 12 o'clock, Bullocks, Dray, and Gear.

Mr. Chapman.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Paints, Turpentine, Wine, Wool, Furniture, China, &c.

Mr. Lyons.—At his Mart, at 11 o'clock, Teas, Coffee, Wines, Shirting, Wool and Tallow; on the Premises, Bridge-street, at 1 o'clock, dressed and undressed Stones, Girders, &c.

Mr. Mort.—In the Yard at the rear of his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Wool.

Mr. Cohen.—At Ireland's Inn, Parramatta Road, at 12 o'clock, Fat Wethers.

COUNTRY SALES.

Mr. Beck.—At the Parsonage, Campbelltown, December 31, the Household Furniture and Effects.

Mr. Burn.—At Queanbeyan, January 1, the License, Stock-in-Trade, &c., of the Doncaster Inn.

Mr. White.—At Windsor, January 1, the Lease, License, Stock-in-Trade, Furniture, &c., of the Windsor Hotel.

Mr. Bursill.—At Campbelltown, January 2, Bulls and Heifers.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page1520254

BIRTH.
On the 27th instant, the lady of Alderman ...dermott, of a son.

DIED,
At Eskbank, near Musselburgh, Scotland, the 12th August last, Jane, relict of the late ...jor-General Stirling.

...RRAMATTA STEAMER

NATIVE.

THE times of starting the old packets having been again altered to hours less ...venient for the public, and with no other ...ect than to injure the proprietors of the ...ve favourite steam-packet,

Notice is respectfully given by the owners ...t they do not intend to make any deviation ...heir fixed hours of running; but depend... upon lower charges and regularity, they ...st (notwithstanding this gratuitous op...ition) to receive even increased support.

From Parramatta, 7 A.M. and 2 P.M.
From Sydney, half past 9 A.M. and 5 P.M.

...ramatta—Saloon, 1s. 6d. Steerage 9d.
...ing Point—Saloon, 1s. Steerage 6d.
...llam Ferry—Saloon, 9d. Steerage 6d.

...lick's Wharf, Sussex-street, December 28. 8751

...ON STEAMER TO MORETON BAY

the same rate of Fares and Freights as the "Sovereign."

NOTICE.—An Iron Steamer will leave the Hunter River Steam Company's Wharf for Brisbane, or about Wednesday next, the 1st January.

FRANCIS CLARKE, Manager.

...nter River Steam Navigation Company, December 27. 8725

...TEAMER TO CLARENCE RIVER

THE *WILLIAM IV.* will leave for the above district on Wednesday next, the 1st January, 1845, at ...en o'clock in the evening
...Cellick's Wharf, Sussex-street, December 27. 8727

..."WILLIAM," FOR MORETON BAY.

AT the request of several shippers, the schooner *WILLIAM* will not leave till To-morrow ...orning, the 29th instant.
December 27. 8717

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE Packet Schooner *MARY ANN,* will leave the Union Wharf This Evening, at seven o'clock. ...r freight or passage, apply to the master, on ...ard, or, WILLIAM DALTON, Prince-street. ...cember 28. 8758

...O SAIL ON TUESDAY NEXT, THE 31ST. INSTANT,
FOR HOBART TOWN,

THE first-class packet *WATERLILY,* John Hayle, commander; has excellent accommoda...ns for passengers, and will positively sail ...above. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MACNAMARA, Hobart Town Packet Office, Queen-street.
December 26. 8673

...SHIPPING GAZETTE."
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

MERCHANTS and others will find it to their advantage to advertise in the ...ove publication, the circulation of which ...very much increased. Advertising charges ...ne as *Morning Herald.*
...Office, 586, George-street.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED for Mutual Insurance of Buildings, Merchandise, Household ...rniture, &c.

DIRECTORS.
Messrs. T. W. SMART Chairman
C. KEMP, Deputy Chairman
T. AGARS,
T. ASPINWALL,
T. HOLT Jun.,
W. R. SCOTT.

The liabilities in this Company are limited ...four times the amount of annual premiums ...id, and absolutely cease with the expiration ...the members' respective policies—see sec...n 4 of the Deed of Settlement.

The profits will be divided amongst the ...mbers, subject to the reservation stated in ...tion 69 of the Deed of Settlement.

As it is understood that many parties ...iding in the country are desirous to insure, ...Directors are about to appoint agents at ...undermentioned places to receive appli...ions from those respective towns and ...ighbourhoods, viz.:—
...thurst, Camden, Campbelltown, Goulburn, Liverpool, Maitland, Parramatta, Windsor

Forms of application for Insurance, and the ...ale of Premiums, may be had at the Office. Also—copies of the Deed of Settlement; ...ce, One Shilling

Office hours, 10 to 4 daily.
E. HANCOCK, Secretary.
..., George-street, entrance in King-street. December 28. 8759

THE SYDNEY BLACKS.

A MEETING will be held on Monday Evening, the 30th instant, at Mr. ...hard Cullen's, Union Hotel, Kent-street, ...seven o'clock, for the purpose of adopting ...asures to defray the expenses incurred in ...ing the four remaining Blacks out with a ...at, &c. The Committee and all parties ...terested are requested to attend. 8710

EARLY CLOSING OF SHOPS

IN accordance with the third resolution, unanimously agreed to at the PUBLIC ...EETING convened by the Right Worshipful ...e Mayor, and held in the City Theatre on ...onday, the 9th of December, 1844,—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

...at, on and after the 1st day of January, ...845, the proprietors of the various drapery ...tablishments in the city of Sydney will close ...eir shops at SEVEN O'CLOCK P.M., throughout ...e year (Saturday nights excepted).

Ladies and the public are therefore earnestly ...quested to make their purchases before that ...our.

By order of the Committee,
E. B. JOHNS, Hon. Sec.
Sydney, December 26. 8698

WINDSOR.

THE undersigned requests that all debts due to the late firm of Boulderson and ...'Donell, storekeepers, Windsor, be paid to ...r. Thomas M'Donell, Hawkesbury Store. ...indsor, without further delay, or they will ...handed over to a solicitor for peremptory ...llection.

T. M'DONELL.
Sydney, December 27. 8708

FROM the many falsified predictions respecting the destruction of the Mes...ager of God, or the Ambassador of the Na...ns (JOHN WROE), I have to announce his ...e arrival in London, in June last, per barque ...rean, from Sydney, and in excellent health.

A FRIEND.
December 27. 8707

SIMMONS'S SALOON.
TO NIGHT.

A VARIETY of celebrated productions, COMIC and SENTIMENTAL, And as a wind-up to the Christmas week,

THE BUDGET

Of extemporaneous drollery, will treat of many subjects—Races, the Comet, English News, and Christmas Boxes.

☞ NO CHARGE FOR ADMISSION.
8275 CONDUCTOR—J. SIMMONS.

CHRISTMAS OR NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.

MORRIS'S AUSTRALIAN POCKET BOOK, containing Diary and Almanac, for 1845. Foolscap 8vo, bound in fancy leather, with gilt edges. Price 5s.

It is got up exactly in the style of similar publications in England, and contains a variety of very useful information. The binding and general appearance of the Pocket-book are extremely creditable to Mr. Morris.—*Sydney Morning Herald.*

We have much pleasure in recommending it to the notice of the Australian public. It certainly is, in every sense of the word, an unique publication, and reflects credit on the compiler and publisher.—*Australian.*

Published by W. J. Morris, 601, Lower George-street. 8762

MRS. MINISS returns thanks to her friends and the public for their unprecedented support of her Establishment, and informs them that her pupils will resume their studies on Wednesday, the 8th of January, 1845. The beautiful art of making wax flowers is taught at her Seminary. Vacancies for three Boarders.

190, Pitt-street, next door to Mr. Steele's Training School. 8709

MORETON BAY.

THE undersigned begs to inform the inhabitants of the Moreton Bay district generally, that he has made arrangements with the owners of the schooner *William* to receive settlers' goods in Sydney, deliverable at Ipswich, per his barge, plying to and from Brisbane, at the following rates:—
Dead weight and measurement goods at 28s. per ton.
Wool, at 12s. per bale, with no restriction as to weight.

THOMAS HORSMAN.
December 5. 8716

WOOLSORTING.

THE Merchants and Settlers are informed that the undersigned continues to class and repack Wools into the same packages for the English market at one farthing per pound, or into new packs at a halfpenny per pound. Damaged wool made merchantable at one farthing per pound in addition to the above; and, if preferred, skin wool, pieces, unwashed, or damaged, taken in payment at the market value.

Cash advances made, on receipt of the wool, at the exchange of the day, and sales or purchases effected.

FREDERICK EBSWORTH.
☞ Office in Bligh-street; Stores at Miller's Point.

Wools intended for sale will be received free of store-rent, to enable the buyers thoroughly to examine them, which cannot be done on the road—and the Settlers will obtain a better price, if of good description. 8731

NOTICE is hereby given, that no Catholic Clergyman is to marry Thomas Carew to John Davis's sister-in-law, Rosa Dowlin, without my, Mary Farrel's, consent. If they do there will be disturbance.
December 27. 8737

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN or STRAYED, from Arralaree, county of St. Vincent, on or about the 20th November last, a dark-grey MARE, six years old, branded KP reversed on near shoulder, B on off shoulder, star on forehead, two hind feet white, off fore fetlock white, about fourteen hands high, and was heavy in foal. If stolen, £5 will be paid on conviction of the offender, by the undersigned; and if strayed, £2 will be paid by Mr. James Williams, of Braidwood, on the delivery of the same to him.

(Signed) PATRICK KENNEDY.
Braidwood, December 20 8719

NOTICE! NOTICE! NOTICE!
GEORGE BRIGGS, OF MILLER'S POINT.

I HEREBY certify that I am not indebted to the said George Briggs one single farthing; that I have more than paid the amount of my expenses while at his house; that I have advanced various sums of money to help him when he was in difficulties.

I never was security for Mr. Marshall, and know nothing of that gentleman's private affairs; the property advertised is unjustly held, and that the said George Briggs is in my debt for borrowed money far exceeding the amount he so unjustly demands.

HENRY HARDEMAN.
George-street, Sydney, December 27. 8743

BATHURST.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.—On the 19th December I left Bathurst, and paid my fare on Perry's coach to Sydney, for the purpose of receiving medical advice, being in a bad state of health. I arrived at the Weather-board Inn; the driver of the coach, George Kendle, had me taken off the coach, and went away without me; nor would he take me since. If not for the kindness of the landlord, Mr. Boland, and family, that had the greatest care taken of me, I might be dead at this moment, from the ill treatment I have received. I now appeal to Mr. Raymond, the Postmaster-General, if such conduct be allowed.

I remain, yours, &c.
8705 J. M'MAHON.

TO ARCHIBALD BOYD, ESQ., &c., &c.

SIR,—I beg thus publicly to thank you, for myself and friends, for the unremitting assiduity, and very great patriotic exertion, you have made, during your late visit to England, in behalf of the welfare of this our adopted country. Our pastoral interests were never so fairly brought before the notice of Lord Stanley, the House of Commons, and the British public, as they have been by yourself and Mr. Francis Scott. You have acted in a manly and straightforward way,—acting, I may say, legitimately and prudently in your correspondence and interviews with the authorities, in treating them with becoming respect, which will always do more good than abuse; and it would be well if persons calling themselves Patriots were to follow your good example, which I have great pleasure in believing will ultimately do much good for the colonists—form whom you are entitled to their best thanks, and I hope, ere long, you will receive something more merited, and more substantial.

I have the honour to be, Sir, &c., &c.
G. B. SUTTOR.
Baulkham Hills, December 25. 8740

BANK SHARES.

WANTED, a few Shares in the Commercial Bank, or Bank of New South Wales. Apply to Mr. J. Blackman, George-street, stating the lowest terms for cash. 8766

TEN PER CENT.

A GENTLEMAN having the command of money to a large amount in England, wishes for an advance for a year of a few thousands, on the security of first-rate freehold property. Apply by letter (post paid) to A. B. Y., *Australian Daily Journal* Office. 8772

TO LEND,

£400, at 8 per cent. interest, on real security. Apply to F. Beddek, solicitor, Windsor. 8655

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Brandy, Martell's
" Hennessey's
Gin in quarter-casks
Rum, W. I. and E. I., 10 to 25 O. P.
Taylor's Stout, Dunbar's brand
Dunbar's Ale and Stout

SMITH AND CAMPBELL.
Campbell's Wharf. 8741

FOR SALE.

A LONDON-BUILT BRITSKA, with Collin's patent axles, in the best of order, and will be sold cheap.

ALSO,
A lot of stout Woolbagging
Woolpacks and Tarpaulins.

Apply to
FREDERICK EBSWORTH,
8732 Bligh street, or Miller's Point.

CHARLOTTE-PLACE WINE AND SPIRIT STORES.
FRENCH BRANDY.

THE Undersigned has on hand, 100 cases of the above, of a very superior quality.
8738 J. O. GLANHAM.

2000 DOZEN Bottled PORTER, in first-rate condition, to be sold at 6s. per dozen. An allowance to the trade.

M. EVANS AND CO.,
8739 646, Lower George-street.

ON SALE,—Landing ex *Sarah Scott:*
Linseed Oil in five gallon cans
Pitch and Tar
Barrett's Tobacco
8742 SMITH AND CAMPBELL.

ONLY THREE DAYS MORE.
NOTICE,
THE "BEE HIVE"
SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION

WILL positively take place on WEDNESDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1845.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN should make it a duty to inspect the assortment of goods suitable for Christmas presents!

SETTLERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS, AND DEALERS, must be aware that they will save full 20 per cent. by purchasing at this establishment.

DRAPERS in the City are respectfully invited to make selections from this stock.

In fact, any one who neglects calling at 270 and 272, Pitt-street, during the remaining three days, neglects discharging a duty which they owe to themselves, their families, and to society in general, because this shop is allowed by all to be the CHEAPEST in the colony.

All letters from the Country, addressed CHRISTOPHER NEWTON, BEE-HIVE, PITT-STREET, will meet with prompt attention.

Cash only, and no abatement.
December 27. 8770

COLONIAL WORKMANSHIP.

ONE hundred dozen gentlemen's white shirts for sale, from 40s. to 100s. per dozen, made in a superior manner
Gentlemen's blouses, cravats, stocks, scarfs, hosiery, and gloves
A large stock of ready-made linen for ladies, and children's tunic dresses, coats, frocks, and pelisses
One trunk of girls' shoes, remaining to be sold very cheap.

TO SETTLERS.

Check shirts, shirting, navy blues, calicos, prints, blankets, brown hollands, flannels, towellings, sheetings, &c., just opened, and will be sold at the lowest cash prices.

THOMAS PERKINS AND CO.,
8769 477, George-street.

TRAFALGAR HOUSE,
GEORGE-STREET,
Nearly opposite the Post Office.

SETTLERS and Country Storekeepers will continue to be supplied at wholesale prices during the *wool season,* at the above establishment. A few prices are enumerated, in order to show which *in reality* is the cheapest shop in Sydney.
Moleskins, from 10d. per yard
Orleans cloths, 16d. per yard
Unbleached calicos, 40 inch wide, only 4½d.
Mousseline de laine, 6½d. per yard
Chintz cambric dresses, from 3s. 6d. to the best that are manufactured
A large assortment of fancy cap ribbons, from 2d per yard
Light summer vests, from 3s. 6d. each
Moleskin jackets and trousers, plush and toilinette sleeve vests, tweed coats and trousers, boys' and men's blouses, striped and regatta shirts, and all descriptions of slops at equally low prices.

Observe! Trafalgar House, George-street, nearly opposite the Post Office. 8761

SILKS.
SHAWLS, MUSLINS.
Must be cleared off in a few days.

10,000 YARDS Rich Silks, from 1s. 9d. to 3s. 6d. per yard
1000 Swiss muslin dresses, equally cheap
And a Stock of Shawls and Turnovers not to be excelled by any house in England, at prices remarkably cheap.

THOS. PERKINS AND CO.,
8768 467, George-street.

LONDON HAT WAREHOUSE,
MARKET-STREET, NEXT TO THE CITY THEATRE.

THWAITES AND CO. respectfully intimate to that portion of the public who intend to treat themselves with a NEW HAT for the new year, that they have a *prime selection* of fashionable Hats, suitable to all classes.

The following is a list of their charges, which will be found to be considerably below LONDON PRICES.

	£	s.	d.
For a prime black superfine beaver hat (best)	1	3	6
Ditto ditto ditto	1	1	0
Medium quality, usually sold at best, 15s. to	0	16	6
Good serviceable plates (not colonial) from 9s. 6d. to	0	10	6
Silk Gossamers, at	0	7	6
French hats, very moderate			8771

COWS, AND MILK-WALK.

TO BE SOLD, a bargain, five good Milch Cows, all in calf and in milk. They will be sold for half of the cost price; and the milk-walk, tubs, cans, bails, bags, &c., will be given in.

For terms, &c., apply to P., at the *Herald* Office.

N. B.—The whole of the cows will be warranted good milkers. 8726

BOARD AND LODGING.

ONE or Two Gentlemen can be accommodated with the above in a family in a respectable part of the city, on reasonable terms. For cards of address, apply at the *Herald* Office. 8728

APARTMENTS.—A private family, of quiet habits, having two rooms unoccupied, would let them unfurnished or furnished, with use of kitchen, &c., to a lady or married couple; references will be required. Apply at Dr. Welch's, Drug Establishment, George-street, near the Commercial Bank. 8760

TO LET,

A FARM on the Cowpasture River, containing 410 acres, of which about 120 are now in fallow,—as the same is at present occupied by George Tribe.

Apply to Mr. F. Beddek, solicitor, Windsor.
Windsor, December 24. 8654

WOLLONGONG.

TO BE LET, by the month, a well furnished House, containing six rooms, stables, and out-offices, with a three-acre paddock, and garden. Apply to
THOMAS SMITH AND CO.,
8752 George-street.

PETERSHAM BUSH.

APPLICATIONS for renting Petersham House, with its spacious paddocks and run, comprising upwards of two thousand acres, and with the liberty of cutting and selling wood, may be made at Mr. T. J. Fisher's Chambers, No. 349, Castlereagh-street North, where further particulars can be obtained. The estate, which is about three miles from Sydney, will be let for one or more years. An enterprising tenant may derive a large income from it. 8753

TO LET, for one year, or a term of years, at £45 per annum, Petersham Cottage, with twenty-one acres of land. The premises, which are about three miles and a half from Sydney, on the Parramatta Road, and nearly opposite the Old Bay Horse, comprise a dwelling-house, with spacious cellars, a four stalled stable, hay-lofts, harness-room, carriage house, with lath and plastered ceiling, kitchen bakehouse, servants' rooms, and other out-offices, all of which have recently undergone a thorough repair. The land, which is of excellent quality, is divided into paddocks. The premises can be viewed. 8754

A RESPECTABLE female accustomed to Business, is desirous of obtaining a situation as shop-woman in a mercantile house in Sydney or the country, or upper nurse in a respectable family. Apply at the *Herald* Office, post paid, to E.S. 8730

WANTED, an active willing young Girl, to assist in the nursery, and to make herself useful. Apply at 263, Castlereagh-street South, three doors from Market-street. 8729

TO COOKS.

WANTED, a female, who is a good plain Cook. Apply to Mrs. T. H. Braim, Head Master's house, Sydney College. 8714

WANTED, a steady industrious middle-aged woman as cook and laundress in a small family. None need apply who cannot produce good testimonials from their last place. Apply to Mr. Carter, at the office of the Registrar-General, in Macquarie street. 8720

SALES BY AUCTION.

THIS DAY. ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

FIFTEEN CASKS TALLOW.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, 28TH DECEMBER, At eleven o'clock,
Fifteen casks tallow, weighing about 3¼ tons
Terms at sale. 8747

37 BALES WOOL.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place,

SATURDAY 28TH, 11 O'CLOCK.

THIS DAY, THE 28TH DECEMBER, At 11 o'clock, precisely,
Gd Hope.
No. 1 to 8, Eight bales wether wool
9 to 18, and 25, Eleven bales ewe's wool
19 to 24, Six bales lamb's wool
26, One bale clippings, also, about 100 lambskins
JM 1 to 4, Three bales and one bag fleece wool
G in diamond—1 to 6, Six bales fleece wool
D L 1 to 6, Two bales wool
Terms at sale. 8665

YOUNG HYSON TEA AND CONGOU, SHERRY AND PORT WINES, CALICOES, REGATTA SHIRTS, AND COFFEE.

SATURDAY, DEC. 28, AT 11.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, corner of George-street and Charlotte-place, THIS DAY, 28TH DECEMBER, At eleven o'clock precisely,
90 boxes young hyson tea, ex *Gondolier*
2 boxes black tea, ex ditto
70 chests congou
50 cases sherry and port wine
50 pieces shirting
70 dozen regatta shirts
50 bags coffee
Terms at sale. 8941

TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS
STONES AND GIRDERS.
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF J. T. HUGHES AND HUGHES AND HOSKING.

SATURDAY, 28TH DEC., 1 O'CLOCK.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, in Bridge-street, on the Premises, near Macquarie-place,
THIS DAY, 28TH DECEMBER,
At one o'clock precisely,
A quantity of stones, dressed and undressed
A quantity of girders.
AFTER WHICH,
About fifty girders, very superior and well seasoned, now lying in Sussex-street, on the piece of rising ground facing the Market Wharf.
, *Intending purchasers are requested to inspect the last lot where they are lying, as they will be sold in* BRIDGE STREET.
Terms at sale. 8666

TO MILLINERS, DRAPERS, SILK MERCERS, AND OTHERS.
UNRESERVED SALE.
THIS DAY, 28TH DECEMBER.
At 11 o'clock precisely,

MR. R. FAWCETT has received instructions from Mr. R. Spence, to sell by public auction, on the Premises, Hunter and O'Connell streets,

The remainder of the Stock, comprising—Silks, real laces, imitation laces, millinery, black and white real blonds, fancy cap blonds, ribbons, flowers, parasols, umbrellas, Leghorn, Tuscan, and straw bonnets, ruching cane, willows, ostrich plumes and feathers, fancy feathers, and birds of Paradise, Chinese ornaments, one handsome mirror, 60 x 72 inches, glass shades and show glasses, haberdashery, sewed collars and trimmings, elegant counters and show room fixtures, shop fittings, &c.

The above will be sold without reserve to the highest bidder, the Proprietor being about to proceed to England.
Terms—Cash 8750

WITHOUT RESERVE

MR. R. FAWCETT will sell by public auction, at his Sale Rooms, 481, George-street, on
MONDAY, THE 30TH DECEMBER,
At half-past ten o'clock precisely,
Two cases containing—
Princess royal, striped cashmere, French barege, Paisley, Indiana, embroidered, and cotton shawls; figured crape, printed challi, ditto satin stripe; mousseline de laine handkerchiefs, mousseline de laine aprons; argentine ties, all silk and figured; printed cravats, &c., &c.
Terms at sale. 8749

500 PRIME FAT WETHERS.
THIS DAY.

JOHN G. COHEN will sell by auction, at Ireland's, Plough Inn, Parramatta Road,
THIS DAY,
at 12 o'clock precisely,
500 Prime Fat Wethers, in lots of 20 each
Terms—Cash. 8765

THE "STAR,"
THIRD-CLASS SAILING-BOAT.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, immediately after the sale of tallow, &c., at the Commissariat Stores,
THIS DAY, (SATURDAY,)
At ten o'clock,
A third-class sailing-boat, known as the *STAR* copper-fastened, gunter-rigged, with suit of sails and rigging, &c., complete.
N.B.—This boat has won several prizes at the Regattas.
Terms Cash. 8745

WOOL AND TALLOW.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell, at his rooms, on
MONDAY, THE 30TH INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock,
One bale Wool, marked L
One cask Tallow, JB conjoined, and K in diamond. 8767

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street, on
MONDAY, 30TH DECEMBER,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
THE HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS of a gentleman who is about to leave the Colony—Consisting of hair sofa, cheffonier, chests of drawers, wash-stands, dressing tables, dressing glasses, hall table, wardrobes, chairs of sorts, footstools, couch, bronze and other fenders, double and single iron bedsteads, child's cot, hair mattrasses, window curtains pictures, books, pedestal and sideboard lamps, cutlery, glassware, dinner service, plated articles, portmanteaus, German pipes, first rate rifle and pistols, ebony inkstands, clock, filtering machine, kitchen utensils, and a great variety of sundries.
Terms—Cash. 8744

PRESENTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF THE
BEST SHEFFIELD PLATED-WARE,
Consisting of—
CANDLESTICKS, DECANTER-STANDS, SNUFFERS AND TRAYS, CRUET FRAMES, LIQUOR FRAMES, TOAST RACKS, &C.
To close an account.

MR. BLACKMAN will sell by auction, at his Rooms, 489, George-street,
ON MONDAY, THE 30TH DECEMBER,
at 11 o'clock precisely,
PLATED ARTICLES:
Candlesticks, decanter stands, snuffers and trays, cruet frames, toast racks, liquor frames, &c.
Terms cash. 8746

UNRESERVED SALE OF DRAPERY, SLOPS, &c., &c.
JANUARY 1ST, 1845.

MR. BLACKMAN has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, without reserve, in the STORES AT THE REAR OF THE "BEE HIVE" on
WEDNESDAY, 1ST JANUARY, 1845,
The whole of the
WELL ASSORTED AND VALUABLE STOCK
of this
ESTABLISHMENT,
Comprising all descriptions of silks, drapery, hosiery, and fancy goods,—slops, broadcloths, tailors' trimmings, &c., &c.

From the great bargains met with on a previous occasion, *the trade, settlers, country storekeepers, and dealers,* as well as *private families,* must be aware that it is a duty which they owe to themselves not to let an opportunity like the present escape, as the whole must be sold without any reserve.

Sale to commence at eleven o'clock precisely.

To obviate the necessity of leaving for refreshments, *a lunch will be provided.*
Sydney, December 27. 8711

Furniture. { DECEMBER 28TH / SATURDAY'S SALE } *Merchandise.*

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, at the Mart King street,
THIS DAY,
At eleven o'clock precisely,
Immediately after the Wool Sale, *first* a general assortment of Furniture, *second* a general assortment of merchandise, consisting of—
One bale sheeting
Five ditto woolpacks
One ditto slops
Three ditto super clothing
One hundred kegs oil paint
Six barrels ale
One hogshead red wine
Cases stout
Ditto sherry, &c., &c.
ALSO,
A case of ladies' silk bonnets, cost 50s. each, to close an account.
And at twelve o'clock,
WORKING BULLOCKS,
A splendid team of eight bullocks, with dray and gear complete, ready for the roads at any hour. 8734

FOR SALE,
2544 FINE WOOLLED SHEEP,
AND WELL-KNOWN STATIONS,
"THE MEADOWS," "MOONA MOONA,"
AND
"MUMBUL,"
In the Wellington District, only 90 miles from Bathurst.
Well watered and capable of carrying double the number; with
HUTS, WOOL-SHED, YARDS, STABLING, PADDOCKS, &c., &c.

SALE, Dec. 31, At 12. } MR. STUBBS { By Mr. STUBBS, Mart, King-street

IS instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on
TUESDAY, THE 31ST DECEMBER,
At 12 o'clock precisely,
The following very superior SHEEP ESTABLISHMENT, viz.:—

1. Head Station called The Meadows, Huts, Yards, &c.	700	2 and 3 year old Ewes with 600 August Lambs.
	650	18 months old Wethers.
2. Station Mumbul, Huts, Yards, &c. Hurdles.	500	Breeding Ewes, 2 and 3 year old, with September Lambs by their sides.
3. Station Moona Moona, Huts, Yards, &c.	650	Maiden Ewes, 18 months old.
	44	Rams.
	2544	with all the Lambs

P.S.—On the Head Station there are—TWO WHEAT PADDOCKS of 50 ACRES, fenced in with good three-rail stuff.

The COTTAGE is slabbed, with Five ROOMS, and is nearly new.

ADDED TO WHICH
There is the Stabling, Stock-yards, Drafting-yards, WOOL-SHED or BARN; and the purchaser can have such quantity of Wheat as he may choose, at a valuation.

☞ THIS STATION is only 90 miles from Bathurst—the Wool of a superior quality—the Sheep stated perfectly sound, and warranted never to have been diseased; and, certainly, there never was a lot of Sheep ever presented for public competition so deserving of a purchaser's attention as these are, or a district for pasturage excellence so conspicuously favoured in the character of high-bred stock it carries, and fineness of wool it sends to market.
Terms, cash. 8555

SATURDAY'S SALE, DECEMBER 28

MR. STUBBS will sell by auction, to close accounts,
At Eleven o'clock,
S § 1 § One case containing,—
92 pairs ladies' and men's Shoes, in sizes
23 pairs gentlemen's ditto ditto
Terms—Cash. 8733

FOR ABSOLUTE SALE.
ALL THAT VALUABLE AND PRINCELY COAL ESTATE, (upon which upwards of £15,000 has been most judiciously laid out,)
THE EBENEZER COAL MINES,
WORKS, WHARFS, SAILING VESSELS, BARGES, BOATS, SHIPPING DEPÔT, RESIDENCE, PADDOCKS, GARDEN, CULTIVATION GROUNDS, MILKING COWS, CATTLE, HORSES, CARTS, DRAY, IMPLEMENTS, &C., &C.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD takes the earliest moment in making known to the several capitalists of the metropolis, that he fearlessly challenges the whole colony, and with every respect to the value of other properties, asserts, that there is not one amongst the whole that can be brought in any thing like a scale of comparison with this estate, now in full operation, upon the best and cleanest vein of coal that the miner could wish to work upon.

It will be brought to Public competition under instructions given him by the Trustees, under deed of assignment of L. E. Threlkeld, to John Campbell, Esq., of the Wharf; T. W. Smart, Esq., of the Sydney Bank; and R. Bourne, Esq., of Pitt-street.

At his Rooms, Lower George Street, two doors from the *Herald* Office,
ABSOLUTELY WITHOUT RESERVE,
ON MONDAY, 30TH DECEMBER, 1844,
Sale to commence punctually at 12 o'clock.

LOT 1.—THE PRIMARY GRANT
From the Crown, to L. E. Threlkeld, at the Lake, comprising

House, &c. — 1280 Acres of Land, Dwelling-house of 12 rooms, weatherboard-built and plastered. The Store is 40 feet by 16 feet. Barn 60 feet by 20 feet; and a Hut (in compartments for the men) 60 feet by 20 feet.—

Improvements & Surface character. — Including the 3 acres of Garden and Orchard there are 8 Paddocks, of about 200 acres of land, each closed with a 4-rail fence, well put up, the cultivated portion of which has been 66 acres.

THE COAL MINE yields, at a 1d. per ton, £34,416. — THE COAL MINE contains 2 SQUARE MILES, the Seam of which, on being worked, is 8 feet thick—WORKED ON THE LEVEL TOO.

A calculation has been made by one of the most eminent engineers, and which perfectly tallies with M'Culloch, that allowing one-third for dykes and casualties 8,260,000 tons of coal should be yielded, and which, only at 1d. per ton turns out £34,416; and this is obtained—in a healthy wholesome manner at half the cost of labour employed elsewhere; and by men always ready and willing at less wages—and may explain partly, why this mine is so EASILY AND WELL WORKED, added to which a shaft has been sunk, and the fact of "ANOTHER SEAM," below, is ascertained beyond doubt, but the extent not carried out, yet,

TO OBSERVE,

THE MINE AT WORK — The mine is now in full operation and any quantity of Coal to "any amount" can be supplied weekly—the Miners' Huts, Store, Wharf Railway, &c., &c., being on the spot—or rather THE COAL WORKS ARE PERFECT.

LOT 2.

DEPOT AND WHARF ENTRANCE OF THE LAKE, WITH 5 ACRES, GRANT FROM THE CROWN. — Brings before the public the well-known (and with great perseverance only obtained specially from the Crown for the purpose,)
FIVE ACRES
constituting that valuable portion of Land at the entrance of the Lake, and is in fact
THE DEPÔT AND WHARF
for the shipment of coal on board the colliers employed in this trade.

THE SHIPPING.

LOT 3.
The new Schooner *LAUNCELOT,* about 50 tons, copper-fastened, now lying at the Ebenezer Coal Depôt, Sydney, sails, &c., complete.

P. S.—The public will notice that this vessel is built expressly for the navigable trade on the Lake, and is reckoned a perfect model of improvement on the old craft.

LOT 4.
Is the Schooner *SARAH,* 50 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, she is also built (most expensively) for this trade, and has her sails complete, about two years employed, and is also to be seen at the Depôt.

LOT 5.
Is called the Barge *HOPE,* of 25 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, is a very fast vessel, well suited for light draught, and lies at Lake Macquarie.

LOT 6.
The roomy schooner *HENRY,* 16 tons, coppered and copper-fastened, has been running two years, and has her sails complete.

LOT 7.
The boat *TIGER,* 12 tons, is coppered and copper fastened.

LOT 8.
The boat *CALCUTTA,* 12 tons, coppered and copper-fastened.

P.S. As a matter of inference, the boats 6 to 8 are those which complete, in the most masterly style, the mercantile character of the establishment, by continually keeping the depôt supplied with coal to meet any sudden emergency and demand

LIVE STOCK, &c.

LOT 9.
Will embrace Three Horses. These are too well-known to require any surplusage, or warrantry either.

LOT 10.
Includes 2 Drays and a Cart.

LOT 11.
Is a Gig and Harness.

LOT 12.
About 40 head of Cattle at the Lake, mostly milch Cows.

NOTE.—Such surplus property as may be left, not particularised in this Sale List, will be announced in a future advertisement, if required, and presented to the sale in a list as one lot,—as implements, tools, &c.

P.S.—For any further information, parties are referred to the Trustees, or Mr. Threlkeld, at the Depôt, Sussex-street, or
MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD,
Lower George-street.
Terms at sale. 8774

A CHANCE FOR AMATEURS.
THREE EXCELLENT BOATS, IN CAPITAL ORDER, FOR SALE.

MR. RUNDLE will sell by auction, without reserve, at the Circular Wharf, near the Diving Bell, on
MONDAY, 30TH INSTANT,
At 4 P.M. precisely,
The following very superior Boats,—the owner being about to proceed to England, has no further use for them:—
1st. A very superior fast-sailing six-oar whale boat, copper-fastened throughout and well-finished; with oars, lug-sail, a canvas covering to protect her from the sun and dust when hauled up, and in every way suited for amateurs.
2nd. A very excellent sailing boat, with a pair of oars, quite safe, and in good condition.
3rd A strong, useful, and safe boat, in good condition, with sails, oars, and rudder; middle thwart to shift, and an excellent model.
These boats will be hauled up on the Wharf four hours before the time of sale, to enable purchasers to view them.
Terms—Cash. 8706

TWENTY BALES
OF
FINE WASHED WOOL,
AT AUCTION,
BY
MR. MORT,
THIS DAY, THE 28TH INSTANT,
IN THE YARD AT THE REAR OF THE ROOMS.
8756

EXTENSIVE UNRESERVED SALE OF NEW SUMMER GOODS.
PRINTS, MUSLINS, REGATTA AND WHITE SHIRTS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RIBBONS, CHILDREN'S DRESSES, STRAW BONNETS, DUCK CLOTHING, SUMMER WEARING APPAREL, &C., &C.
TUESDAY, 31ST DECEMBER.

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at the Stores of
MESSRS. THOMAS SMITH AND CO.,
Next door to the Post Office,
ON TUESDAY, 31ST DECEMBER,
At Eleven o'clock,
2 trunks drill, gambroon, and fancy trousers
2 trunks ditto ditto jackets
1 trunk ditto ditto rustic and Taglioni coats
1 trunk velveteen and doeskin shooting coats
1 trunk Cashmere and Persian cloth jackets and surtouts
1 trunk valentia, quilting, and cashmere waistcoats
1 trunk washing silk and velvet waistcoats
2 trunks blue and black cloth jackets
1 trunk moleskin suits
1 trunk men's and youths' blouses
1 trunk children's dresses, assorted
5 bales regatta and yatch shirts
2 trunks white shirts
2 bales duck clothing, trousers, frocks, and jackets
1 bale superior bleached ditto
1 trunk stays, braces, and shirt collars
1 case artificial flowers, in boxes
1 case ribbons
1 case straw bonnets
1 case haberdashery, whited-brown thread, needles, buttons, bone moulds, &c.
1 case table covers and damask cloths
5 cases prints and muslins
3 cases calicos and sheetings
4 cases men's shoes, Blucher and Wellington boots
1 case black galloons and doubles
Terms at Sale. 8755

UNRESERVED SALE.
THIRTY-ONE PACKAGES
MANCHESTER GOODS.
(To close accounts.)

MR. MORT will sell by public auction, at
MESSRS. BUCHANAN AND CO.'S WHARF,
DARLING HARBOUR,
(Late Gosling, Browne, and Co.'s,)
ON THURSDAY, THE 2ND JANUARY,
Commencing at 11 o'clock precisely,
Thirty-one packages SOFT GOODS, consisting chiefly of the following excellent selection, viz.:—
White and grey sheetings of various widths and qualities
Long cloth, shirtings, and super calicoes
White and coloured counterpanes, all sizes
MUSLINS—Book, ornamental, soft book, spotted, check, Mull, jaconet, and Nainsook
Furniture prints, Silicias, dimities, nan... satteens, toilet quilts and fringes, ... braces, umbrellas and parasols, reel co... linen ducks, Osnaburgs, &c.
Stout Witney blankets, assorted widths, ... &c., &c.
TERMS.—Under £50, cash; above that sum, by a cash deposit of 20 per cent, and the residue within sixty days. 8757

CAMPBELLTOWN.

MR. BECK has received instructions from the Rev. Mr. Vidal, to Sell by Auction, at the Parsonage House, Campbelltown, on
TUESDAY, THE 31ST INSTANT,
At Eleven o'clock, and without the least reserve,
A quantity of Household Furniture, Kitchen Utensils, Carriage, Gig, and Harness Saddlery, &c.
Terms—Cash. 8713

A GOOD CHANCE!

MR. LABAN WHITE has much pleasure in informing the public, that he has received instructions TO LET by Public Competition, on
WEDNESDAY, THE 1ST JANUARY,
At Twelve o'clock,
On the premises, that well-known House, "THE WINDSOR HOTEL," situated in Bridge-street, Windsor, with License, Bar Fixtures, Stock-in-Trade, and a portion of the Household Furniture, Glass, Delf, &c., to be taken at a fair valuation.

Such a rare opportunity of realising a competence in a few years seldom occurs; and, indeed, this "*choice morceau*" is only offered in consequence of the continued indisposition of the proprietor, Mr. Cross.

Any further particulars may be known on application to the Auctioneer (if by letter post paid)
Terms at sale.
Windsor December 26. 8715

CAMPBELLTOWN.
SUPERIOR BULLS AND HEIFERS.

MR. BURSILL has received instructions to sell by public auction, at the Pound, Campbelltown, on
THURSDAY, THE 2ND JANUARY,
At noon precisely,
Six fine young Bulls, about eighteen months old, they are a cross between the Ayrshire and Durham breeds, and are got by that celebrated imported Aryshire bull "Hercules."
ALSO,
Three beautiful Durham Bulls.
Terms at sale. 8718

HORSES AND CATTLE
IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN MARSHALL, DECEASED.
(Under 5 Victoria, No. 17.)

ON WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1845, there will be sold by public auction, at Yass, if not previously disposed of by private contract, the following Cattle and Horses, belonging to the above Estate, viz.—
4 Mares
2 Fillies
2 Colts
4 Foals
—
12 head, more or less
26 Cows
11 Heifers
2 Bulls
15 Steers
6 Bullocks
—
60 head, more or less.
For particulars application to be made to B. C. Harrison, Esq., Yass; or to
J. WALKER,
Official Assignee,
97, Hunter-street
Sydney, December 24. 87..

IN THE SUPREME COURT.
Sheriff's Office, Sydney, Dec. 27.
COHEN v. COHEN.

ON TUESDAY, the 31st instant, at noon, at the residence of defendant, Bridge-street, Sydney, the Sheriff will cause to be sold, some furniture, pictures, &c., &c., unless this execution is previously satisfied.
CORNELIUS PROUT,
Under Sheriff
8735

ENGLISH NEWS.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Sept. 5.

Their lordships met to-day at ten, for the purpose of giving judgments. The Peers present at the time were—the Lord Chancellor, Lord Brougham, Lord Cottenham, and Lord Campbell.

Adam v. Farquharson. Blakie v. ——.—Their lordships affirmed the judgment, with costs.

Carrick v. Buchanan.—The judgment in this case was also affirmed.

Lindsay v. the Earl of Aboyne.—The judgment of the Court below in this appeal was affirmed with costs.

Waters v. Groom.—This judgment was ordered to be affirmed with costs.

Knight v. the Marquis of Waterford.—In this appeal their lordships ordered the judgment below to be reversed, and the bill to be retained for a limited period, leaving the plaintiff, if he could, to establish his title at law to the tithes, the subject of the suit.

Charter v. Trevelyan.—The judgment of the appeal was affirmed with costs.

Ross v. the Duke of Sutherland.—The judgment in this appeal was affirmed, without costs.

COMMISSIONERS OF BANKRUPTCY.

Lord Brougham, in the course of the morning, moved for a return of the number of days the Commissioners of Bankruptcy had sat for the last three months, distinguishing the several months; and also for a return of the amount of revenue for the Customs of Excise for the current quarter, up to September. In moving for the first return the noble lord stated that he hoped his noble and learned friend on the woolsack would take an early opportunity of removing one of the greatest grievances which the suitors of the city of London were subject to, namely, the Commissioners of Bankruptcy only sitting for two or three days at most in a week, crowding 27 or 30 things into one morning's sitting.

The Lord Chancellor said he had no authority over them.

Lord Brougham—Oh yes you have, by the last Act. He had great satisfaction in moving for the last return, as it would show that there was an increase at the rate of a million a year in the Customs. That being the case, and freight having risen thirty per cent. within the last two months, such was the admirable and satisfactory state of the trade of this country, that it made him grievously regret there should be any people in the world so insane as to wish for war.

Lord Campbell said, he only abstained from making any observations on what had been said by his noble and learned friend, on the ground that it might be detrimental to the suitors, by preventing their lordships from giving their judgments in the different cases before them.

Lord Brougham was sure his noble friend did not mean to say he was for war.

Lord Campbell—No; I should point out the best mode to preserve peace.

The Lord Chancellor said, that as to the Commissioners of Bankruptcy, they had enough now before them in deciding questions on his noble friend's Bill.

Lord Brougham said the Commissioners chose to crowd twenty-seven or thirty cases into one morning's business, in order to get away to their villas in the neighbourhood of London; and as to his bill, they put the most wrong and erroneous constructions upon it.

The motion was agreed to.

Carrill v. Gleeson.—In this case the judgment of the Court below was affirmed, with costs.

Seaford v. Morris.—The decree in this case was affirmed as to the copyhold property, and reversed as to the freehold, with liberty to enter another appeal.

Lord Campbell moved that the reasons given by their Lordships in giving judgment in the case of the Queen v. O'Connell be printed.—Agreed to.

Lord Delawarr brought up Her Majesty's gracious answer to the address of congratulation on the birth of a Prince, which was agreed to by their Lordships on the 6th of August. The answer was as follows:—"I have received with extreme satisfaction your loyal address; I heartily thank you for your congratulations, and I receive this address as an additional proof of your loyal attachment."

The Duke of Wellington moved that Her Majesty's gracious answer be printed with the votes.—Agreed to.

Viscount Canning laid upon the table treaties which had recently been entered into with Mecklenburgh Schwerin.

ROYAL COMMISSION.

The Lord Chancellor then directed the Black Rod to summon the House of Commons to the bar. On their arrival the Royal assent was given by commission to the undermentioned bills:—

The Joint Stock Companies Regulation Bill, the Insolvent Joint Stock Companies Regulation Bill, the Joint Stock Banks Regulation Bill, the Art Unions Indemnity Bill, the Merchant Seamen's Bill, the Courts of Law (Ireland) Bill, and the Irish Fisheries Bill.

The Commissioners were—the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Earl Delawarr, the Earl of Dalhousie, and Lord Wharncliffe.

The Lord Chancellor then read her Majesty's most gracious speech:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

We are commanded by her Majesty, in relieving you from further attendance in Parliament, to express to you the warm acknowledgments of her Majesty for the zeal and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the discharge of your public duties, during a laborious and protracted session.

The result has been the completion of many legislative measures, calculated to improve the administration of the law, and to promote the public welfare.

Her Majesty has given her cordial assent to the Bill which you presented to her Majesty for regulating the issue of Bank Notes, and for conferring certain privileges upon the Bank of England for a limited period.

Her Majesty trusts that these measures will tend to place the pecuniary transactions of the country upon a sounder basis, without imposing any inconvenient restrictions on commercial credit or enterprise.

We are directed to inform you that her Majesty continues to receive from her Allies and from all Foreign Powers assurances of their friendly disposition.

Her Majesty has recently been engaged in discussions with the Government of the King of the French, on events calculated to interrupt the good understanding and friendly relations between this country and France.

You will rejoice to learn that, by the spirit of justice and moderation which has animated the two Governments, this danger has been happily averted.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

We are commanded by her Majesty to thank you for the readiness with which you voted the supplies for the service of the year.

Her Majesty has observed, with the utmost satisfaction, that by the course to which you have steadily adhered in maintaining inviolate the public faith, and inspiring a just confidence in the stability of the national resources, you have been enabled to make a considerable reduction in the annual charge on account of the interest of the National Debt.

My Lords and Gentlemen,—

Her Majesty desires us to congratulate you on the improvement which has taken place in the condition of our manufactures and commerce, and on the prospect that, through the bounty of Divine Providence, we shall enjoy the blessing of an abundant harvest.

Her Majesty rejoices in the belief that on your return to your several districts you will find generally prevailing throughout the country a spirit of loyalty and cheerful obedience to the law.

Her Majesty is confident that these dispositions, so important to the peaceful development of our resources, and to our national strength, will be confirmed and encouraged by your presence and example.

We are commanded by Her Majesty to assure you that when you shall be called upon to resume the discharge of your Parliamentary functions, you may place entire reliance on the cordial co-operation of Her Majesty in your endeavours to improve the social condition, and to promote the happiness and contentment of her people.

The commission for proroguing Parliament was then read, and the Lord Chancellor declared the Parliament to stand prorogued until Thursday, the 10th of October next.

The Royal Commissioners appeared in their robes. There were a few ladies present, who occupied the front opposition bench.

DECISION OF THE JUDGES IN THE CASE OF O'CONNELL AND OTHERS—THE JUDGMENT REVERSED.

(From the Illustrated London News.)

The House of Lords was very much crowded on Monday, September 2, that day having been appointed for the Judges to give their decision in the case of O'Connell and the other defendants. The greater number of the Judges and of the law lords were present. Among the latter were the Lord Chancellor, Lord Denman (the Lord Chief Justice), Lord Brougham, and Lord Campbell. The Bishop of Lichfield read prayers.

Lord Cottenham arrived shortly after the commencement of the proceedings. The Duke of Cambridge was in the House at a very early hour in the day, as were Lord Beaumont, Lord Redesdale, the Earl of Dalhousie, Lord Strangford, Lord Boston, and Lord Tankerville.

Lord Chief Justice Tindal delivered the opinions of the Judges on the several questions submitted to them by their lordships. The learned Judge said, the first question proposed to her Majesty's Judges was, whether all or any, and if any which, of the counts in the indictment were bad—so that, if standing alone, no judgment could properly stand upon them. The question would be whether all the counts were framed with convenient certainty and accuracy: for if any were framed in so loose and uncertain a manner as that the defendants might on demurrer have avoided the consequences of them, there was nothing they could gain by such a course that they would not be entitled to under a writ of error. Now, to constitute the crime of conspiracy, it was necessary that two or more persons should agree to do something of an unlawful character. To do such things was an offence at common law, and had clearly been recognised as such ever since the time of Edward I. It had always been held that the gist of the offence was the intention to break the law, no matter whether the act be done or not. No serious objection appeared to have been taken against the sufficiency of any of the counts of the indictment up to the sixth. The previous counts were not and could not be objected to. They contained a definite charge against the defendants to do an illegal act. With respect to the 6th and 7th counts, the judges all agreed that they did not state the illegal purpose for which the defendants conspired with sufficient certainty to lead to the conclusion that the defendants intended to do an illegal act; for the words "intimidation" and "physical force" were not sufficiently defined. The objects stated in the 8th, 9th, and 10th counts, were illegal acts, each and every offence being a violation of the law. So that as to the first question they were of opinion that the 6th and 7th counts were bad in law, and if they had stood alone in the indictment could not be supported. On the second branch, as to the finding of the jury on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th counts, the Judges concurred in opinion, that the finding of the jury, and the entry of the finding, on those counts, were not supportable in law. With respect to the 3rd question, whether there was any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment by reason of any defects in the indictment, or of the finding of the jury, or the entry of the finding, there existed a difference of opinion among the Judges, and he therefore stated only his own individual opinion upon this question. The learned Chief Justice then entered very minutely into the legal grounds of his conclusion, that the judgment was irreversible on the ground of the four defective counts (the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th.) The judgment proceeded on the good counts only, and if so, the whole difficulty was at an end. With regard to the second branch of the question, he was of the same opinion, and generally he was of opinion that there was no sufficient ground for reversing the judgment by reason of any defects in the indictment, or in the finding, or the entry of the finding, of the jury. The Judges all concurred in opinion that there was no sufficient ground for reversing the judgment on the matter of the plea in abatement. On the fifth question, as to the continuation of the trial, which it had been objected was conditional, the Judges were of opinion that the order was perfectly legal, and that the trial was properly continued, and that this question should be answered in the negative. With respect to the sixth question, whether there was any sufficient ground for reversing the judgment because of the Court's over-ruling or disallowing the challenge of array, they were of opinion that the Sheriff had not acted improperly or illegally, and no object could have been obtained if the challenge had been allowed, for the jury must have been chosen from the same book, and the jury might have been objected to, and so on *toties quoties*, and there would be no trial at all. The Judges therefore answered this question in the negative. The next question was, did any ground exist for reversing the judgment by reason of any defect of entering the continuances from the day of trial to the 1th of April? The Judges upon this point were unanimously of opinion that there was no ground under the statute, and that it was in effect a Parliamentary continuance of the cause, and that no discontinuance did in fact take place. On the 8th question, the Judges were of opinion that there was no ground for reversing or varying the judgment on account of the sentences pronounced, with regard to the recognizances and terms of imprisonment. The only difficulty was in the form of the order of entry of the recognizances and of the terms of imprisonment. On the 9th question, whether there was any ground to reverse the judgment on account of the judgments on the assignments of error *coram nobis*, the Judges thought that, under the statute, the decision of the Court in Ireland might be supported, though, if the matter were *res integra*, a question might, perhaps, be raised; but upon a reasonable construction of the statute, and the practice of the Court, they thought the objection had been answered, and that there was no ground for reversing the judgment on this point. The 10th question was, whether the judgment should be reversed by reason of its not containing any entry as to the verdicts of acquittal, and the Judges were all of opinion that it should be answered in the negative. With respect to the 11th and last question, he (the learned Chief Justice) gave only his own opinion. The question was, whether the entry on the record being that the defendants should be fined and imprisoned "for the offences aforesaid," that of itself was a ground for reversing the judgment. He took the words, "the offences aforesaid," in their ordinary sense, meaning the offences laid in the fifth, eighth, and subsequent counts, and contained in the good findings, and he was of opinion that this question should be answered altogether in the negative.

Mr. Justice Patteson then delivered his opinion on the 3rd and 11th questions, to the effect that the badness of the finding on some of the counts did not affect the verdict and judgment upon the whole of the indictment. Assuming that the judgment would have been bad upon some counts by reason of the defective finding upon some counts, still the whole judgment would be good.

Mr. Justice Maule followed, concurring with the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Patteson.

Mr. Justice Coltman delivered his opinion, to the effect that, with respect to the third question, there was sufficient ground for reversing the judgment. According to his opinion, if one count in the indictment was bad, the judgment was erroneous, because it did not state on what counts the sentence was passed.

Mr. Justice Williams said the difference of opinion substantially arose on the 11th question. There was no difference on the merits, and there was no doubt that there were good counts in the indictment, which would sustain an exceptionable judgment. The objections in the writ were purely of a technical nature, and must be technically treated. The learned judge cited various cases, and urged reasons for an opposite conclusion to that of Mr Justice Coltman, and for agreeing with the Chief Justice that there were counts which would sustain the judgment pronounced "for the offences aforesaid," which were not the offences contained in the counts bad in law, or in the defective findings, but on those good in law.

Mr. Baron Gurney concurred with the Chief Justice and the other Judges who took the same view of the third and eleventh questions.

Mr. Baron Alderson said, it was the rule of courts to give judgment on the good counts of an indictment, and not on the bad counts, and therefore, in considering a writ of error, it was necessary to ascertain whether there was sufficient in any of the counts to support the judgment appealed against. The learned baron, in conclusion said, his answer to all their lordships' questions must be in the negative, and in confirmation of the judgment pronounced by the Court below.

Mr. Baron Parke said he regretted that, after the best consideration, he could not bring himself to agree with the majority of his learned brethren, on the third and eleventh questions. Where an indictment consisted of several counts, bad and good, each ought to have been brought to a decision, and finally disposed of upon the record. There was a prevailing opinion that one good count in an indictment would support a judgment; but it appeared to him to have grown up without adequate grounds. The defendants ought, therefore, in his opinion, on the face of the record, to be put in the same situation as if each count had been a distinct indictment.

Mr. Justice Coleridge was prevented by illness from being present, but Lord Chief Justice Tindal stated that that learned Judge had sent his written opinion, in which he expressed his concurrence with the majority of his learned brethren. The majority of the opinions of the Judges (nine in number) were thus against the writ of error.

On the motion of the Lord Chancellor, the house postponed the further consideration of the opinion of the Judges till Wednesday.

The house re-assembled on Wednesday, and gave final decision upon the case. The same excitement as before was observable, and every part allotted to strangers, was excessively full.

The case having been called on, the Lord Chancellor rose and said, he had to move their lordships that the judgment in this case of the Court below be affirmed. Their lordships would recollect that when this case was first presented at the bar of their lordships' house it occurred to him (the Lord Chancellor), as well as to every other noble lord who attended to these proceedings, that it was proper, with reference to the cases to be decided, and the nature and character of them, and from other circumstances connected therewith, and in order to avoid all possible suspicion of political bias in the decision to which their lordships should come, that their lordships should have the assistance of the learned Judges. Those learned persons were accordingly assembled by their lordships' order, and attended with their accustomed patience to the long and elaborate arguments which were entered into at their lordships' bar. As soon as it was possible, consistently with their other duties, they assembled to consult together, and, after taking the time necessary to form a correct opinion on the subject, attended before their lordships, and communicated the result of their deliberations. With respect to all the points submitted to their consideration they agreed, with the exception of one. With respect to their opinion, seven of the learned Judges, with the Lord Chief Justice of the Court of Common Pleas at their head, had expressed their distinct, clear, and decided opinion, that the objections urged to the judgment of the Court below were not valid. Two other of the learned Judges, for whom he (the Lord Chancellor) entertained the highest possible respect, had expressed an adverse opinion; but that opinion had been expressed—he thought he might be permitted to say, and he believed their lordships would concur with him in so thinking—accompanied by much doubt and hesitation. Now he (the Lord Chancellor) thought that, under these circumstances, unless their lordships were thoroughly and entirely satisfied that the opinion of the majority of the Judges was founded on palpable error, they would feel bound by their decision to adhere to and support their judgment, and act in conformity with it. The noble and learned lord then stated the nature of the question. By the law of England a general judgment, notwithstanding any defective count in the indictment, was sufficient. That was the rule in criminal cases, laid down by Lord Mansfield in clear and comprehensive terms. It was concurred in by some of the ablest Judges that ever adorned the bench, and until in this case he had never heard it questioned. It was stated that the rule applied only to motions in arrest of judgment. He was satisfied that there was no ground for that exception. But it was said that otherwise it could not be shown what portion of the judgment might be awarded in respect of the defective counts. Unless there was proof to the contrary, it must be assumed that the judgment was based upon the valid part of the indictment; but on the face of the record in this case was there any ground for the objection? The judgment was, that the party for the "offences aforesaid" be fined and imprisoned. Some of the counts were bad, because the offence was not clearly stated. How, then, could it be said that the judgment was based upon those counts which stated no offence? Such a conclusion would be an incongruity and inconsistency which their lordships would not sanction. The same reasoning would apply to those counts upon which the findings had been wrongly entered. They were a nullity. Upon the face of the record, therefore, there was no defect whatever. The noble and learned lord then referred to various authorities in support of that opinion, and argued that there had been an award of judgment only for those offences which had been properly laid, and on which the findings were duly entered. On these, and these only, was judgment to be considered as given; and, therefore, there was nothing upon the face of the record with which their lordships could find fault—and with the record alone, and with error upon the face of it, was it within the province of that house to interfere? The cases to which he referred all spoke of general judgments upon a whole record, that record containing counts which were valid, and counts which were declared to be wholly untenable. But judgment was sustained because of the good counts, and the untenable counts were considered as being no longer upon the record. It never occurred to the Judges on those occasions that objections could be entertained to the entire record because of a defective portion of it. He (the Lord Chancellor) apprehended, therefore, that he was armed with strong and decisive authorities in support of the judgment in this case as it now stood. He had made out, he considered, by a host of authorities, from Lord Holt down to the present time, the position he had started from. Difficulties had been urged, to which he should for a moment apply himself. One was as to a pardon for a portion of punishment by reason of ineffective counts. But here the Judges were unanimous, and, therefore, it was not worth while to argue this point further. The *corpus delicti* had been proved. Under these circumstances would they, or would they not, recognise the decision of the great majority of the Judges—with such a man as the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas at their head? It was nothing but the clearest evidence of wrong that should induce their lordships to differ from a judgment so supported. It was impossible their lordships could yield to the arguments of counsel, however able, when disapproved by Judges so eminent and so enlightened as those who had given them the benefit of their opinions. So much for that point. Then as to the jury—the challenge to the array. There were several grounds of challenge to the array, but they were confined to the Sheriff or other officer entrusted with his duty. There was nothing charged upon this record, according to the law of the country as laid down by the most eminent writers, to raise the question of challenge to the array. It had been said they might go to the last book, but he (the Lord Chancellor) was satisfied, from consultation of the best authorities, that they could not, in such an instance as this, lawfully do so. Such a course had no authority for its sanction, it was not the remedy pointed out by the law. The learned Judges had pronounced their unanimous opinion of it, and he (the Lord Chancellor) should not have adverted to the point, but for the opinion he knew to be entertained upon it by his noble friend at the table (Lord Denman). The main questions had been fully and elaborately argued, and had been decided upon after the most patient and mature consideration. He (the Lord Chancellor) had submitted to their lordships a few reasons why they should agree to the opinions pronounced by a majority of the Judges, firmly, strongly, and unhesitatingly, as against the opinions of two other Judges—most eminent men, certainly, but whose opinions, nevertheless, had been given with hesitation, and anxiety, and doubt. He should, therefore, propose to their lordships at once to confirm the decision which had been arrived at by the Court below.

Lord Brougham, after highly complimenting the Judges of the land, said he agreed they were not to be bound by their opinion. They took their answers not as their rule or guide, but as helping them to go over ground confessedly slippery, safely and conveniently. An uniform course of precedents must be considered to make the law for their lordships as well as for the Judges—and the Judges were the best parties to lay those precedents in their full integrity before them. He did not hold that their lordships were bound to pay respect to one precedent, but when a whole course came before them, nearly all of them bearing the same way, the course they were called upon to pursue in the due administration of justice was greatly facilitated. The great majority of the Judges, with two most respectable exceptions, not only admitted the rule as to the sufficiency of one good count over other bad ones, but applied it directly to this case. The Judges were there, however, to assist them with their information, but not with their advice, though, of course, to that advice their lordships would ever give the most respectful consideration. Now, the Judges had declared that in the two counts so often alluded to the offence had not been sufficiently defined; but, with all respect for those eminent and learned personages, he (Lord Brougham) must differ from them. As to a reversal of the sentence, he could see no ground for it whatever, either in law or in reason. The Court, of course, held that the judgment was upon the record generally sustainable, particularly on the good counts, the bad ones going for nothing. The Superior Courts had, hitherto, always said there may be bad counts; be it so: but still there are good ones and these are sufficient to enter up judgment generally, and no writ of error was ever, before the present one, brought on this point; and could there be stronger evidence in support of the course which had been so properly pursued by the Court below, in the instance at that moment under their Lordships' consideration? It was to be borne in mind, as Justice Maule had said, that in meting out the quantity of punishment, the Court took other matters into consideration, and there must be a good count on the record to support it. But the amount of punishment could not be interfered with by the Court above. Under all the circumstances of the case, he (Lord Brougham) seeing that upon the great merits and substance of the case the Judges had no doubt—that a great offence had been perpetrated, punishable by law—the Judges had no doubt that the counts so finding the crime had been found correct—that on those leading points, the essence of the case, the Judges had a clear unanimous opinion. But there happened with two of the Judges to be a doubt whether there was not a mere technical deficiency in a portion of the indictment on which these crimes were proved. The result of the whole of the argument was that seven out of the nine of the Judges declared that there was really nothing in these supposed technical deficiencies, and that the judgment, if brought before them in their own courts, they should not feel themselves called upon to interfere with. Seeing that there was a very great majority one way and a very small minority the other—that amongst the seven there was a perfect unhesitating accord—and between the two great dubiety and hesitation—that even Mr. Baron Parke's doubt did not appear completely clear, even to his own mind; he (Lord B.) could have little anxiety indeed in forming his opinion upon the case. He had but one course to take on a question so propounded, and that was to go by the weight of authority—by the opinions of the majority of those Judges whom they had called in as their helpmates. He wished, however, to say one word as to the right of challenge to array. The jury had jurisdiction in a cause by reason of being selected according to a certain recognised rule. The question, then, was—were they so selected by that rule as to be duly invested with the attributes assigned to them under it? Now, there was no authority, or decision, or enactment, brought forward to prove that there was any ground of challenge validity raised, and this was the very consideration under the demurrer. His opinion most decidedly was, that the decision of the learned Judges upon this point was the only one that could be correctly arrived at. If the objection were good for many names having been omitted, it would be good for one, and it would be going a great way to say that on such a ground the jury was improperly empanelled. On that point, therefore, as on the remaining points, he agreed with the majority of the learned Judges.

Lord Denman next rose, and first addressed himself to the challenge on the array of the jury. He regarded this as a most important part of the question as affecting the privilege of trial by jury, which, without that also of challenge to the array, would be worse than a mockery. To the challenge the Attorney-General had demurred, but he (Lord Denman) was of opinion that the challenge ought to have been allowed. One of the learned Judges of Dublin was of the same opinion, but had been over-ruled by his brothers. He (Lord Denman) had felt that this matter was one of so much importance, that he had written to his brother Coleridge on the subject, who, although confined to his room by illness, had written to him his opinion on the question, which was that a great injury had been done by the fraudulent list—that the only question was, whether the challenge to the array was the proper remedy, and that it would have been much better that the trial should not have taken place with such a jury. The noble and learned lord then proceeded to state what was the ordinary course in making out the jury lists and jury book, and said that the ministerial act of preparing the jury book was improperly performed; the judicial act was correctly performed, but the ministerial act having been improperly performed, the book was no book at all. It was admitted that there might be the greatest wrong and injury done by such omission of names as had taken place, but then it was said that the party was without his remedy. But he (Lord Denman) asked where was that remedy—what was the remedy? To that question he received no answer, and he therefore said that there was no remedy but that of challenge, which ought to have been allowed, and that the trial ought not to have proceeded until that challenge had been allowed. It had been said that an application might have been made to the Court. What! were people who were to be tried for their lives to rest upon a mere application to the discretion of the Court, made upon affidavit? He differed from the opinion that there were only two counts to which there were objections; he thought there were other counts which were open to very serious objection. In the case put in the 11th question there were three counts involved; the verdict was given upon each of those three counts; there must have been evidence given on each of those counts, and the Judge had proceeded to say, "For the said offence for which he stands convicted I sentence him to a certain discretionary punishment." Now, it was said that they must assume that judgment was pronounced upon the good counts only; but that was a most dangerous doctrine, because it was notorious that the contrary was the fact. In a case of this kind they should not, sitting in a Court of Error, be led entirely by authorities; but they should look to their own consciences. What had taken place little more than twelve months ago, in a no less important subject than that of marriage? There had been one universal opinion at the English bar on that subject, founded on the *dicta* of some of the most distinguished Judges who had ever sat on the judicial bench of this country, namely, Lord Mansfield, Lord Ellenborough, and Lord Kenyon, who had all clearly taken the same view on the subject. Lord Stowell also, half a century of whose valuable life had been devoted to the study of the profession, had come to the same decision. The present Judges of England, however, on consideration of the subject, had come to the conclusion that those distinguished Judges had come to a wrong decision. There was a great deal of law taken for granted, which, when it came to be examined, was found to be no law at all; and such he believed to be the *dictum* which had been relied upon in the present case. He was of opinion that many of his learned brethren had mistaken the practice of the Court of Queen's Bench with regard to pronouncing judgment upon indictments containing good and bad counts. The noble and learned lord, after replying to some of the arguments of his noble and learned friends, founded on the cases they had cited, said it was his practice, and the practice of several other learned Judges, to see that no judgment was ever entered up for the Crown upon a bad count. It had been correctly said that the principle upon which alone they could rely was, that nothing short of a conviction that what had been done below had been improperly done should induce them to reverse the judgment which had been passed. He had the greatest respect for the learned Judge who had passed this judgment, and, if possible, still more for those learned persons with whom he was in the habit of daily acting; but acting as a Judge himself, and feeling bound to act upon the reasoning brought before him, he thought it reasonable to support the opinion that the judgment was not good in point of law, and that it was his duty to vote against the motion made by the noble and learned baron, that the judgment of the Court below be affirmed.

Lord Cottenham said it required a very great deal of consideration before he could come to the conclusion which he had done, but he felt it his bounden duty to declare that the opinion expressed by the majority of the Judges was wrong, and the opinion of the minority of that learned body the true and correct one. Those eminent and learned men were asked for their opinions, and every legitimate weight ought to be given to them; but they were not to guide the House; they were not to rule, but only to assist their lordships in the decision which, as a Court of Error, they were required to come to. If the opinion of the Court below was wrong, then there was no remedy for a wrong of the most monstrous character. That so great a wrong should have no redress he (Lord Cottenham) would never agree to. The chief question their lordships had to consider was, whether there was error on the record. That told them that the Court below had awarded punishment on all the counts, and how, therefore, could their lordships say that there was no error on that record, seeing that the Judges themselves had declared some of those counts to be bad? It was not competent to their lordships to raise the presumption that the Judges of the Court below had awarded punishment on the good counts alone. It would be a presumption of fact not capable of being upheld, and most dangerous in its constitutional results. In his (Lord Cottenham's) opinion, therefore, the Court below must be held to have been in the wrong. Suppose a person indicted for a libel, some of the counts charging an ordinary libel—others one of a malignant character—that the first counts were held to be good and the latter ones to be defective, was the party so prosecuted to be punished for a libel of a malignant character? Such, however, would be the result, if the principle on which the proceedings in the Courts below were governed was to be held as a sound and correct one. After going through all the various cases and authorities, and commenting upon them *seriatim*, the noble and learned lord proceeded to say, that it appeared to him that a Court of Error had no power of judging the punishment—of separating that which was given on good counts, and that which was withheld on bad ones, and therefore great injustice must accrue if the rule followed by the Court below were allowed to prevail. It was, in effect, to deprive the party charged of the benefit of a Writ of Error. The rule contended for by the defendants was correct in principle, and founded on the best practice of the Courts; and on these grounds it was that he differed from the opinion expressed by the noble and learned lord on the woolsack, and should feel himself called upon not to give his support to the decision of the Court below.

Lord Campbell then proceeded to give his judgment. The noble and learned lord stated his opinion that the indictment contained some good counts, that the plea in abatement was bad, and the continuance of the trial legal. He then addressed himself to the question of the challenge to the array. The parties ought not to have been tried by a jury struck from the defective list, but, on the challenge, the panel ought to have been quashed. He confessed, however, that he should not have been inclined to advise their lordships to reverse the judgment merely upon this ground upon his own sole opinion; but since writing his judgment, he had listened to the arguments of his noble and learned friend the Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and also those of Mr. Justice Coltman. With those arguments he concurred. It was said that this indictment ought to be supported on the ground of expediency. He could not see what inconvenience could possibly arise from taking a verdict upon each count, and passing sentence only upon those counts which were good. He understood that Mr. Baron Rolfe had passed sentence in an indictment for murder in which one count was bad, but in such a case no practical difficulty would arise, as where one felony was proved it was sufficient to support a verdict of guilty, and it could never be worth the while of a person convicted of felony on one good count to sue out a writ of error. But in cases of misdemeanour it was very different, for, according to the present loose system of drawing up indictments, a pleader having drawn one good count, might go on drawing other counts, each increasing in vagueness and ambiguity, until he involved the party indicted in such perplexity, that there would be the greatest difficulty in ascertaining of what he was accused. There could be no difficulty in taking a verdict of acquittal, or entering a *noli prosequi* on the counts that were bad, and passing judgment only on those that were good. He need not remind their lordships that they were not bound by the opinion of the majority of the Judges whom they thought fit to consult, although entitled to the highest possible respect. The appeal was not from the Irish Judges to the English Judges, but to that chamber of the Imperial Parliament, which, he hoped, would long continue satisfactorily to administer justice in the last resort to all the inhabitants of the United Kingdom. Under all the circumstances, he thought that the judgment could not be sustained. The noble and learned lord concluded by moving that the judgment be reversed.

The Lord Chancellor then put the question thus—Is it your lordships' pleasure that the judgment be reversed?

Lords Denman, Cottenham, and Campbell, said "Content."

Lord Brougham and two or three other peers (lay lords) said "Not Content."

The Lord Chancellor was about to put the question again, in the usual form, previous to taking the numbers, or dividing, when—

Lord Wharncliffe rose, but on the suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, he sat down, put on his hat, and addressed the house from his seat. He said that he did not think it desirable that their lordships should divide, as there was a majority of the law lords in the house in favour of the appeal. He humbly recommended those of their lordships who were not law lords—and who, not having heard the whole case, were not so well qualified to judge of the question—to abstain from voting.

Lord Brougham entirely concurred in the opinion of the majority of the Judges in Ireland and England. But he also agreed with the noble lord who had just spoken, that it was more advisable that those of their lordships who had not heard the case should not vote.

After a slight discussion, the whole of the lay peers, between twenty and thirty in number, withdrew.

The question was again put, and Lords Cottenham, Denman, and Campbell, having voted for the reversal of the judgment, and Lord Brougham against it,

The Lord Chancellor said—My Lords, THE JUDGMENT IS REVERSED.

The announcement was received outside the House with cheering by a crowd of persons, who appeared in a state of the greatest excitement.

A number of flags and placards were despatched by Wednesday night's mail for immediate public distribution on the arrival thereof, in and about Dublin, announcing, in very conspicuous type, that the "House of Lords had reversed the judgment of the Court below;" that "justice had triumphed over law;" and that "O'Connell was free." The several agents for the traversers also left London on Wednesday night to congratulate their clients upon a decision which was, even to them, in a great degree unexpected, but which, must be some time known before it can be carried into effect, as a communication stating the remission of the judgment must first be made by the Clerk of the Parliaments to the Queen's Bench in Ireland, giving rise to subsequent proceedings in that Court next term, unless the prisoners in the mean time cause themselves to be brought before the Lord Chancellor by habeas corpus, and show cause why they should be no longer detained in custody. According to another report, the order for the discharge of Mr. O'Connell was despatched from the Home Office, at seven o'clock on Wednesday evening, to Dublin.

SALES BY AUCTION.

INN, IN THE FLOURISHING TOWNSHIP OF QUEANBEYAN.

IN THE INSOLVENT ESTATE OF JOHN HUNT, OF QUEANBEYAN.

By Order of the Official Assignee, Under Act 5 Vic. cap. 17.

MR. BUBB will sell by public auction, on the premises of the above-named insolvent, Queanbeyan, on WEDNESDAY, the 1st of JANUARY,

The whole of the interest of the insolvent in the Inn, known as the "Doncaster Inn," Queanbeyan, now in full trade, and doing a good business; also, the Stock in-Trade, fixtures, measures, &c., for the above. Also, one Horse and one old Carriage.

Terms, Cash.

JOHN MORRIS, Official Assignee.

7978

500 VOLUMES.

BY PUBLIC AUCTION,

THE WHOLE of the EXTENSIVE and VALUABLE LAW LIBRARY, OF THE LATE SIR JAMES DOWLING, CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COLONY OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

MR. STUBBS

HAS the honour of announcing, that he has been instructed to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, AT THE MART, KING STREET, ON MONDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1845

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock precisely, P.M.

The above complete and "GENERAL LIBRARY" OF LAW BOOKS,

Comprising the best and latest editions enumerated in the 6th edition of Henry Butterworth, Law Stationer and Bookseller, Middle Temple Gate, London, 1843.

A FULL CATALOGUE

Will be immediately furnished every Gentleman of the Bar and in the legal profession, alphabetically arranged, from the highest authorities, on Reports of Cases in the House of Lords, Chancery, Chancellor's Court, Queen's Bench, Common Pleas, Exchequer, Nisi Prius, Privy Council, criminal, civil, municipal, corporation, commercial, Crown, and constitutional law, statutes, appeals, treatises, pleadings, pleas, practice, precedents, police, election, and state trials, by Howell, complete.

Terms made known at sale. 8685

FOR SALE,

PRIMROSE HILL, A MARINE VILLA

Or Gentleman's Residence, with detached Offices, Fowl-house, Garden, Orchard well-stocked with Fruit Trees; Premises, &c.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street, on

MONDAY, 13th Day of JANUARY, 1845, Sale at 12 o'clock.

ALL the above valuable estate, comprising NINETEEN ACRES (more or less)

Bounded on the north by the Lane Cove River; east, by Chisholm's Land; west, by the Village of Woolwich; and south, by the Parramatta River; (less 100 feet frontage, by 200 feet depth, more or less, to the water at the point.)

THE HOUSE

is described as stone-built, very large, and contains four rooms on the ground floor; four upstairs, with passage through the house. The kitchen is also stone built and detached.

A LARGE STONE BUILDING

with store adjoining. Appertaining to the property is also a large shed and other extensive buildings, used formerly by several trades that were carried on there.

☞ Those who are closely occupied all day long in arduous City business, will best appreciate the value of this property, when they recollect the convenience of steam carriage, the comparative short distance this spot is from Sydney, possessing every thing that constitute health and comfort for a large family.

Perhaps no premises could be more easily converted into a large SCHOOL ESTABLISHMENT than this very place.

Terms at sale. 160

A SNUG HOUSE FOR A SMALL FAMILY, AND "CHEAP."

In John-street, Strawberry Hill, 25 feet frontage, by 43 depth, more or less.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell by public auction, at the Mart, King-street,

On MONDAY the 30th DECEMBER, Sale at 12 o'clock precisely.

All that desirable weatherboard built dwelling house and premises, containing two rooms on the ground floor and one above, with double chimney for continuing another house. There is a well of water, and has been lately let at the capital good interest of 6s. 6d. a week.

Terms, cash. Must be sold. 8502

FOR SALE.

420 HEAD OF CATTLE, MORE OR LESS. Branded 3 on the thigh,

AND THE STATION, MOONBO..CA, *About 50 miles on the south of the Lachlan,* NEAR BLAND'S PLAINS.

MR. STUBBS, (BY ORDER OF THE ASSIGNEES,)

HAS received instructions to sell *peremptorily* by public auction, (if not previously disposed of by private contract),

AT THE MART, KING STREET,

On TUESDAY, the 31st day of Dec., 1844, Sale at twelve o'clock precisely,

The above very choice mixed herd of Cattle, described as follows:—

230 COWS and HEIFERS, two years and upwards, principally Cows

150 BULLOCKS and STEERS, from twelve months old to three years old

7 BULLS, two of which are by a first-rate imported Bull, and thirty twelve months old Heifers, in all about 420 HEAD, more or less

Calves of the present season given in

WITH THE STATION,

which is very capital, having abundance of water and pasture, with Hut and Stock-yard,

NEAR BLAND'S PLAINS, Southward of the Lachlan.

☞ Irrespective of the known exclusiveness this locality pre-occupies as a splendid station, Mr. Stubbs will be glad to receive an offer from any party

BY PRIVATE CONTRACT,

having such corresponding reference to show a purchaser as will really preclude all possibility of not coming to terms, should he be really in want of such a special lot of cattle and station 7568

1845,

OR THE NEW YEAR'S RE-UNION OF PROSPERITY;

A DAY FOR THE MIDDLING AND WORKING CLASSES,

Being an expressly UNRESERVED SALE of THE VILLAGE OF PETERSHAM,

Adjoining Tom Weedon's "Cherry Gardens," opposite the "Cheshire Cheese," where A Bullock will be Roasted, and a Tent Pitched for the accommodation of Buyers.

MR. STUBBS is instructed to sell public auction,

ON THE GROUND,

At twelve o'clock precisely,

On THURSDAY, 2nd JANUARY, 1845,

The whole of that open square of building land opposite the "Cheshire Cheese," and adjoining the "Cherry Gardens," now and for ever to be known as "the Village of Petersham,"

INTO ALLOTMENTS.

This property will be better appreciated by the following scale of particulars, taken from the Plan, to be seen at the Mart, King-street, and which distinguishes greater proportion and depths "*than those lately sold at the Glebe,*" and will be knocked down to the highest bidder.

☞ The lots fronting Parramatta-street are 30 feet by 100

* Those in Canterbury street and other lots are 33 feet by 90

† On the Long Cove Creek (more extensive) are 50 feet by 150

(More or less.)

THE PUBLIC

Will see by the plan that a road to *Canterbury, the Sugar Works,* and *Prout's Bridge,* is made through the property, and of the greatest advantage in a neighbourhood of such respectability, amongst which may be noticed the residences and grounds of J. Norton, Esq., Dr Wardell's Estate, and other equally influential proprietors.

The lots are the most convertible possible for building purposes, and those on the main street (especially the corner ones) are such, every man who is any thing of a landlord, and seeks good rents, must allow are not to be likened any where for the erection of HOUSES OF REFRESHMENT, BUTCHERS and BAKERS, GROCERS, CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS, and in fact any trade or business whatever. In the employment of capital to advantage no one need doubt the propriety or prudence of buying even a whole section, which will come to a reasonable amount in comparison with former times.

Terms.—25 per cent. cash deposit; remainder at 6, 9, and 12 months, without interest.

* Plans will be put up at Mr. Abraham Hearne, at the Cheshire Cheese, the Cherry Gardens, and at Mr. J. Ireland's, a week previous to day of sale.

Note.—All particulars as to a title (which is unexceptionable), can be ascertained on application to Mr. Robert Johnson, Solicitor, 312, Pitt street, Sydney. 8504

FOR SALE.

A very excellent, sound, substantial ESTATE in CLARENCE STREET, near KING STREET, adjoining the property of the late Mr. Thomas Howell, and the premises of Mr. Patrick Irvin.

POSITIVE SALE.

MR. STUBBS has received instructions from the proprietor to sell by public auction, on

TUESDAY, 7th Day of JANUARY, 1845, At 12 o'clock precisely,

ON THE GROUND,

All that Allotment, a parcel of Land containing, by admeasurement, eleven perches,—allotment No 1 of section 52, bounded on the west by the building line of Clarence-street; and further described in a Grant to the proprietor, in accordance with the Report in Case No. 620, made on the 15th day of October, 1840, by the Commissioners appointed under the Act of the Colonial Legislature, 5 W. IV., No. 21; and now subdivided into the undermentioned allotments, viz.:—

	ft. in.		ft. in.	
Lot 1. In Clarence-street	19 7	x	46 4	more or less; valuable Building Ground.
2. Ditto ditto	21 4	x	46 4	
3. Ditto ditto	21 4	x	46 4	

As per plan, to be seen at the Mart.

These premises are now in the possession of Messrs. Logan and Doyle, as tenants thereof, subject only to a quit-rent of 5s. 6d. per annum.

☞ As a standard investment of capital, this free old bit of ground is second to none in value to any capitalist or moneyed person, "*who wishes more than 8 per cent. for his money;*" and as no mortgages can hereafter be legally paying more than that amount of interest, it behoves trustees, and others invested with trust powers, to look about and exercise their judgment in buying such freehold ground as will return (like this) thirty to fifty per cent. in weekly rents.

There is not a master builder that does not know the value and importance of—

1.—Clarence-street, as central for general business.

2.—Being close to the Commercial and other wharfs; and

3.—In the middle of one of the most populous wards in the whole city.

4.—What more need be wished, for a good ready-money shop, than one of these lots? or what next can be put in competition with it? The thing is not to be done.

Terms (liberal) made known at sale. 8508

SALE OF FINE WOOL.

MR. STUBBS

Twelve Bales. *Saturday,* 28th December	will sell,	By Mr. Stubbs, *Mart,* at 12 o'clock.

At the Mart, King-street,

THIS DAY, the 28th December, At twelve o'clock,

Y 6 bales fine wool, partly washed
6 bales ditto, ditto
—
12 bales.

Terms, cash 8637

BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE SCHOOL OF ARTS, PITT-STREET.

MR. STUBBS announces to capitalists and the moneyed persons of Sydney, that he has received instructions to sell by public competition, all the above very important Freehold Property, on

FRIDAY, 3rd Day of JANUARY, 1845, On the Premises.

Sale to commence at Twelve o'clock precisely

Except enumerating the number of rooms and accommodations, this Building affords for undertakings of magnitude, public meetings, or any extensive operations for public purposes, Mr. Stubbs leaves the knowledge of the premises entirely, as it now is, in the hands of every person in the metropolis.

Some idea, however, may be formed from the following necessary particulars, which the buying portion of the public may wish to learn.

1. The extreme frontage ground in Pitt-street, north and south, is as near as possible 33 feet 6 inches;
2. By a depth (from the curb line of the pave) of about 119 feet.
3. The Theatre portion, a great public lecture, or exhibition Room, extends 84 feet in width to 42 feet 6 inches, more or less, in depth, and in height about 23 feet, having 30 rows of seats, which commence from the rail dividing the floor of the proscenium, from the great public Theatre.

It is from this table, (within the bar) that the Lecturer has for so many years been inculcating the best principles of morality, amongst the youth of both sexes, and where the Mechanics' School of Arts was first established.

THE MAIN BUILDING

Includes, with the Theatre, the Committee Room, Parlour, detached Dormitory and Kitchen.

UP STAIRS

Occupies the spacious Library, with three large windows in front, appropriately fitted up with models of Art, specimens, and subjects of Natural History, Philosophical Works, and the Society's Books of general, useful, and scientific knowledge.

NOT TO FORGET,

That a very large room, immediately under the Theatre, is arranged for any extent of accommodation.

AND A SIDE ROOM,

In the passage, is now used by the Institution as the Apparatus Room, a department of experimental Philosophy.

Resumé—and independent of these well-known, and grand objects (for which it was expressly built), the premises are of the first consideration, either as a Public Institution, for Corporation Purposes, a GRAND CENTRAL SCHOOL ROOM for Education, it being in the very centre of the population of the City, and by no means interrupted by noise, or intruded upon by neighbours. It is also,

AS A BAZAAR,

Exhibition Room or very large Wholesale and Retail Linendrapers' or Haberdashers' Repository, it is perhaps the best situated for command of Patronage and Custom of any in all that part of Pitt-street. If taken by a wholesale and retail and Stationer and Bookbinder, a *Public Library* and *Music Saloon,* could well be established, quite independent of the Shop or Warehouse.

Terms—Half Cash, and the residue may remain secured upon the property at 8 per cent. per annum, for such period as may be agreed upon.

For particulars of title, parties are respectfully referred to I. F. Josephson, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street. 8101

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE.

THE TALBRAGAR ESTATE, CONSISTING OF 8319 ACRES, SITUATE IN THE COUNTY OF BLIGH—NANDOURA PLAINS;

ALSO, THE BEAUTIFUL ESTATE OF MOUNT DRUITT, ON THE WESTERN ROAD, NEAR PENRITH,

(Well known as the late Residence of Major Druitt, deceased) consisting of 1000 Acres, with the Mansion House, and extensive Buildings and Improvements thereon,

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION, BY MR. SAMUEL LYONS,

At his Mart, George-street and Charlotte-place,

On MONDAY, 6th JANUARY, At 11 o'clock.

TITLES—GRANTS FROM THE CROWN.

MONDAY, 6th JANUARY, 1845, at 11 O'CLOCK.

THE splendid estate of TALBRAGAR is one of the finest Stations in the colony, being well and lying in the picturesque and Plains of

NANDOURA.

The estate of MOUNT DRUITT is beautifully situated on the Great Western Road, and is well known as the late residence of Major Druitt, deceased. The following description gives its boundaries and extent, as per deed:

"1000 acres, in the county of Cumberland, parish of Rooty Hill, bounded on the south by 50 chains of the Great Western Road, commencing from Rossi Creek Bridge; on the east by a line bearing north 125 chains; on the north by a line bearing west 122 chains to Rossi Creek; and on the west by that creek."

On this estate there is a handsome mansion house, extensive stockyards, men's huts, barns, stables, coach house, orchards, &c., altogether forming one of the most valuable and highly improved properties to be met with in this colony.

TERMS.

Twenty-five per cent. cash deposit on the fall of the hammer; ten per cent. at three months; the residue may remain on security at seven per cent. per annum for years

For further particulars apply to J. F. Josephson, Esq., Solicitor, Elizabeth-street North. 8853

PRELIMINARY NOTICE OF SALE OF 14,000 SHEEP, 3000 HEAD OF CATTLE, AND 100 HORSES.

In the Insolvent Estate of Charles Coxen.

By order of the Official Assignee and Trustee.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS will sell by auction, at his Mart, in the month of January next,

From 12 to 14,000 fine woolled sheep
About 3000 head of cattle of superior breed
About 100 horses and mares
With several splendid stations.

ALSO,

A splendid STATION at Darling Downs, called "JONDERYAN," with
About 400 head of cattle
1600 sheep
3 horses
Teams of working bullocks, &c.

☞ The above station will carry about 1000 head of cattle, and from 6000 to 8000 sheep.

. Full particulars will be given fourteen days previous to the sale.

Terms at sale. 7326

HOUSE AND GROUND, AT DARLINGHURST,

FOR SALE WITHOUT RESERVE.

MR. SAMUEL LYONS has been instructed by the Trustees of the Estate of Mr. Richard Jones, to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, Charlotte-place, on

WEDNESDAY, 8th JANUARY, 1845,

At Twelve o'clock,

The Residence, Offices, Garden, and building Grounds formerly occupied by Mr. Jones and lately by Dr. Dawson.

The whole of this valuable compact property, so admirably adapted for a gentleman's residence, will first be put up in one lot, and if not sold, it will be offered without reserve

IN THIRTEEN LOTS, AS UNDER:—

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th JANUARY, 1845, at TWELVE O'CLOCK

LOT 1.—Bounded on the north-west by seventy-six feet frontage to the main street, at present designated Darlinghurst road; on the north by Barcom Mill-road, 110 feet; on the north-east by lot 7, sixty-two feet; and on the south by lot 2, one hundred and fifty feet.

LOT 2.—Bounded on the north-west by seventy-six feet frontage to the main street; on the north by lot 1, one hundred and fifty feet; on the north-east by lot 7, seventy-one feet; and on the south by lot 3, one hundred and sixty-four feet.

LOT 3.—Bounded on the north-west by seventy-six feet frontage to the main street; on the north by lot 2, one hundred and sixty-four feet; on the north-east by lot 7, seventy-one feet; and on the south by lots 4, 5, and 6, one hundred and seventy-four feet.

LOT 4.—Bounded on the north-west by the main street, one hundred and twenty feet; on the north by lot 3, twenty-two feet; on the east by lot 5, one hundred and three feet; and on the south by William-street, ninety feet.

LOT 5.—Bounded on the west by lot 4, one hundred and three feet; on the north by lot 3, seventy-six feet; on the east by lot 6, one hundred and seven feet; and on the south by William-street seventy-six feet.

LOT 6.—Bounded on the west by lot 5, one hundred and seven feet; on the north by lot 3, seventy-six feet; on the east by lot 7, one hundred and ten feet; and on the south by William-street, seventy-six feet.

LOT 7.—Consisting of the dwelling-house, out-houses, and garden; bounded on the west by lot 6, one hundred and ten feet; on the north-west by lots 1, 2, and 3, two hundred and four feet; on the north by land of Mr. Barker, one hundred and eight feet six inches; on the east by lots 8, 10, 11, and 12, two hundred and ninety-seven feet; and on the south by William-street two hundred and two feet.

LOT 8.—Bounded on the west by lot 7, one hundred and one feet, on the north by lot 10, eighty-four feet; on the east by lot 9, one hundred and six feet six inches; and on the south by William-street, eighty-four feet.

LOT 9.—Bounded on the west by lot 8, one hundred and six feet six inches; on the north by lot 10, ninety-eight feet; on the south-east by a lane (unnamed), one hundred and nineteen feet; and on the south by William-street, seventy-one feet.

LOT 10.—Bounded on the west by lot 7, sixty-six feet; on the north by lot 11, one hundred and ninety-seven feet; on the south-east by the lane, sixty-seven feet ten inches; and on the south by lots 8 and 9, one hundred and eighty-two feet.

LOT 11.—Bounded on the west by lot 7, sixty six feet; on the north by lot 12, two hundred and thirteen feet six inches; on the south-east by the lane, sixty-seven feet ten inches; and on the south by lot 10, one hundred and ninety-seven feet.

LOT 12.—Bounded on the west by lot 7, sixty four feet; on the north by Barker's grounds, two hundred and twenty seven feet six inches; on the east by Barker's grounds and the lane, fifty seven feet six inches; and on the south by lot 11, two hundred and thirteen feet six inches.

LOT 13.—Bounded on the north-west by the lane, two hundred and seventy feet; on the north-east by a road, sixty-three feet nine inches; on the south-east by J. B. Jones's grounds, two hundred and sixty-seven feet; and on the south by William-street, twenty feet.

TERMS:

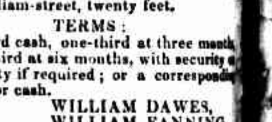
One-third cash, one-third at three months, and one-third at six months, with security on the property if required; or a corresponding discount for cash.

WILLIAM DAWES,
WILLIAM FANNING,
JAMES HOLT,
Trustees of said Estate.

Plan of the property to be seen till day of sale at the Office of

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Accountant.

Bligh-street, December 24.



TO STAND THIS SEASON, at Nonorah, Bringelly, the imported horse RAINBOW.

Rainbow is a thorough Cleveland-bred Coaching Stallion, six years old, and well adapted for breeding draught or carriage horses, is a dark bay, with black points, very compact, with great bone and good action.

Terms.—For each mare, three guineas, and half-a-crown groomage.

Pedigree Attested.

RAINBOW, bay horse, three years old April, 1841, got by Sovereign; dam Golden Pippin by Agar's Rainbow that was sold for 400 guineas; Sovereign by one Sopper; dam by Hero; g. dam, Bumlet's horse; g. g. dam Thomas Hardy's old horse.

The above were all first-rate Cleveland-bred horses.

(Signed) W. Wetherell.

Durham, September 20, 1841.

ALSO,

YOUNG GRANDBY, a bay stallion, No 299, own brother to Baracoota by Grandby, out of imported pure Cleveland, out of an imported mare by Socrates, a thorough-bred horse. Sire and dam both imported by the Australian Agricultural Company.

Terms.—For each mare, thirty shillings and half-a-crown groomage.

Grass free till 1st February next.

These Horses will be advertised on Saturday's only.

YOUNG GEORGE THE FOURTH

WILL STAND This Season, at COVENTRY FARM. George the Fourth is rising five years old, standing sixteen hands high; he is a rich bay, with black points; well adapted for saddle and roadster. In consequence of the depression of the times the Proprietor is resolved to reduce the terms as under—

	£	s.	d.
Single Mares..........	1	5	0
Two, or more....(each)	1	0	0

With groomage included.

The money must be paid, on or before the 1st January, 1845.

GEORGE HAMBRIDGE, Coventry Farm, near Bringelly.

8565

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